KOLAR GOLD MINING UNDERTAKINGS (ACQUISITION) BILL, 1956.

Motion to consider (contd.)

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next item, Legislative business. Now the discussion on the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Bill, 1956, will continue.

Sri Sydney A. THOMAS (Nominated).—Mr. Speaker, I welcome the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Bill, 1956, and in doing so I have certain observations and remarks to offer. Sir, as one hailing from the Kolar Gold Field and forming part and parcel, figuratively at least, of the undertaking which the Government seeks to acquire, I feel that the duty is incumbent on me to offer my views and opinions on a measure which is as historic as it is important, and is the first major and calculated step by the State for the search and exploitation or our undoubtedly large mineral resources. Sir, the question before the House is not whether to nationalise or not to nationalise, but having taken the decision to nationalise, to find out ways and means as to how best this industry should continue to function and flourish in the larger interests of the country and also of the twenty thousand and odd men and their families who have given their sweat, blood, and toil to make this industry the efficient and profitable enterprise it is today.

To be frank, Sir, when I first heard of the intention of the Government to nationalise this industry I was rather sceptical because I felt that such a move in the later stages of the life of this industry was not a wise one, and in no other industry does the law of diminishing returns work more surely or more relentlessly. But, perhaps, my vision was clouded by some prejudice. Today when I consider the proposal objectively I am more and more convinced that the interests of the country are best served by nationalising this industry.

The other day while initiating the debate, Hon'ble Minister in-charge of the Bill painted what I described "as a rosy picture." He stated that he envisaged life of 60 years for Nundydroog Mines, 20 years for Champion Reefs and 20 years for the Mysore Mines. Frankly speaking, Sir, I would be most surprised if Mysore Mines continue to work for another 20 years unless we discover another profitable new ore body. In Nundydroog we have discovered what is known as the West Reef, and there is no reason why with intensive efforts and putting up several diamond drill boreholes the Reef cannot be intersected in the Mysore Mine as well. What is needed is a vigorous effort on the part of Government to go forward and see that the tempo of exploratory work is intensified.

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The other day my friend, the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition, made a very interesting observation. He stated that the Kolar Mines are on a rock belt which runs upto Dharwar. He was not entirely correct, Sir, and I feel that I may usefully enlighten the House as to the exact position even at the risk of being irrelevant. During some past geological era, there were thrown up a certain distinct type of rock which Geologists call the pre-Cambrian metamorphosed Hornblende Schist. There are three series of this type of belt running through the State, almost parallel to one another. First on the east of the State is the belt known as the Kolar Schist belt on which the Kolar Gold Field is being worked. This belt disappears and again reappears in the region of Ananthapur where I understand Messrs. John Taylor & Sons worked the mines not very successfully in the early years of this century—due possibly to the then low price of gold. Then we have a belt running through the middle of the State which is called the Chitaldrug Schist Belt. That belt, I understand, extends up to Dharwar and Raichur where the present Hutti gold mines are situated. It was on this belt that we worked our Bellara gold mines. It is very highly mineralised area where we have extensive copper deposits,

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sulphur deposits and manganese deposits which are a potential source of revenue to the State. To the west there is a belt known as Shimoga Schist belt. I understand that the mines of the Madras State, of the Wynaad and Gudalur, lie on this belt. I bring this to the notice of the House just to illustrate how potentially rich our State is not only in gold bearing diposits but also in other mineral deposits and so Sir, I welcome this move on the part of the Government to take over the Gold Mining Industry to see that the State derives some more revenue out of the mining industry in general. I may quote from the Mineral Development Committee Report, the Committee under the Chairmanship of Sri A. Bhimappa Naik. At page 14 of the Report, he stresses the need for systematic geological and minerological survey. Permit me to read.

> "Mysore State was geologically surveyed nearly fifty years ago, when communications were lacking and there were few facilities to examine the ground carefully. There is an impression that the Geological Department should not devote its attention any further to systematic geological survey. This is a very erroneous impression. The more detail with which geological mapping is carried out, the more chances there are of discovering new mineral deposits. We, therefore, strongly urge that systematic mapping of at least the mineralised belts on a large scale of 4 inches to a mile should form a part of the regular work of the Geological Department. The help of the Geological Survey of India should also be taken and a larger and yet larger area of the mineralised belts entrusted to their officers for large scale mapping.
>
> There are new methods and new tools for the discovery of hidden mineral deposits. These should be taken advantage of and the Department fully equipped with machinery and personnel to take up these specialised investigations."

Well, Sir, it only goes to show that no serious attempt has been made in the past to assess the mineral resources of the State and that this Report has been placed in our hands almost a year and a half ago. I do not know why it was not thought fit to have it discussed on the floor of this House. Even the Hon'ble Member, Sri Bheemáppa Naik, Chairman of the Committee which drew up the Report, who is usually very keen on having reports discussed in this House has allowed to go by default.

Coming to the provisions of the Bill, I will read first section 4 of the Bill.

> "4. Lease, etc., granted to the Companies to cease to be valid.—Every lease, licence or other agreement granted to or entered into with any of the Companies for the purpose of searching for or winning gold in or from any area in the State shall on the vesting date stand extinguished."

I wish to make a plea on behalf of the very many institutions in the Kolar Gold Fields—religious, charitable, educational, which have been granted sub-leases under the original lease. Such leases I understand have been given with the concurrence of the Government. These institutions were able to continue to function because of this nominal rental granted by the Companies. I would like to know what would be the position of those institutions in regard to their sub-leases after vesting date.

Again Sir, these institutions, as I said, educational, charitable, religious, have been subsidized or assisted by the present operating Companies, because these Companies felt that these institutions were very essential for the maintenance of life of the community at large on the Field. Nobody can deny that a church or a mosque or a school is not essential for the community. They have got to be treated generously. I do not know whether plots of lands which were leased out to labourers under the Grow More Food Scheme would be taken back or whether the Government would take steps to

see that larger rentals are paid than at present, where these plots of lands are cultivated more as a hobby and pastime by the labourers of the Kolar Gold Fields.

Now, Sir, I come to Section 5 of the Bill. My first reaction on reading the provision of this section was that I thought it to be very fair. That was my first impression, but when I went to K. G. F. I found that the people had entertained certain doubts in their minds. In some quarters there was consternation, in other quarters there was a feeling of anxiety and apprehension, and again in some quarters there was subdued feeling of complacency and hoping for the best. Well, Sir, much has taken place since this Bill was first discussed. I understand that the Management of the Gold Mines called in the senior officials of the mine, both Indians and non-Indians and apprised them of the provisions of Section 5. The non-Indian staff, I understand, strongly protested inasmuch as they were being handed over lock, stock and barrel, without their consent and there was threat of mass resignation. The Indian officials were content to accept the provisions of the Bill. Because of this strong, vehement protest by the European staff, I understand, that representatives of the Management went to Delhi and from Delhi there was a telegram despatched with the following information.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is it necessary for the discussion of this Bill ?

Sri Sydney A. THOMAS.—I think so, Sir. It is very necessary to place the purport of that telegram before the House.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Finance).—May I know whether that telegram comes from proper source ?

Sri Sydney A. THOMAS.—I do not think we should go into the technicalities. I only want to apprise of the position.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I am only asking for this reason—the Hon'ble Member is perfectly at liberty to make any observation he likes ; if I have to take notice of that information and make a reply, I want to know the authenticity of it. It is with that object I asked him to disclose the source of that telegram.

Sri K. S. VASAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—The copy of the telegram is already with the Home Minister for the past one week. He can know the authenticity or otherwise.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—He seems to know more about my papers than myself.

Sri Sydney A. THOMAS.—We were called in and the covenanted staff, both Indian and non-Indian, were told that this telegram was despatched to the Superintendents of the various Mines by Mr. Arthur Taylor. The Telegram reads as follows:

> "Government anxious retain personnel of all technical Departments, Stop Option regarding continuance with pension right to be given to Europeans stop Existing agreements Europeans may be completed with renewal to technical staff up to a minimum of five years from vesting stop Non-renewal will entitle European employees pension rights stop Company will be formed John Taylors continue Managers as at Hutti stop Provident and pension funds will vest in company trustees including Taylors Nominee stop Sterling provident funds to remain in U. K. stop Please indicate names European personnel Technical Departments and others who may decide to leave before vesting date in spite of these assurances stop Immediate reply requested."

On learning of this telegram, the Indian covenanted staff were understandably much perturbed, and so got together and they sent a telegram both to the Finance Minister, Government of India, and to the Hon'ble Minister in charge of the K.G.F. Mines. This I suppose the Hon'ble Minister will accept as authentic. That Telegram reads thus:

> "Reference Assurance of special concessions to European Staff on Kolar Gold Mines given by Central Government. Indian Staff greatly perturbed and protest against all

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measures of discriminatory nature militating against Nationalisation Bill Stop Indian Staff competent of running the Industry efficiently and assure Government of loyal co-operation Stop Discriminatory concessions to Europeans deeply offend National dignity and self-respect of Indians in Kolar Gold Fields and creates atmosphere adversely affecting Industry."

This sums up in substance and sums up very well the feelings of the Indian covenanted staff towards this act on the part of the Government to discriminate against them. I do not propose to go into detail on this Memorandum. I was associated with the Delegation which met the Hon'ble Minister and placed the memorandum in his hands. I hope that the Minister will kindly apprise us of the position as it exactly is.

Then, Sir,—I do not know whether I am stealing the thunder of Mr. Vasan and Mr. Swami Durai—various Organisations have petitioned the Assembly and the House is now seized of this petition. Paragraphs five and six of this petition sum up exactly the feeling of anxiety and uncertainty which pervades the atmosphere on the Kolar Gold Fields. I leave it to Mr. Vasan and Mr. Swami Durai to develop these points further. I would like the Hon'ble Minister to come out and make a categorical statement giving an assurance so that we can know where and how exactly we stand with regard to the future emoluments, scales of pay and various other benefits.

Now I come to the clause relating to compensation. Sir, it is not for me to state whether or not the compensation is excessively high. I feel that the over-riding reason which brought about this assessement of the quantum of compensation was that in acquiring this industry our action should not be interpreted as, or smack of, the expropriatory. That I believe was the over-riding consideration and I am sure that other considerations and other aspects were taken into account including inter national relationship and the repercussions of the foreign investor,-all these were taken into consideration in settling the question of compensation. The Hon'ble Minister was at pains to explain why the figure has been stepped up from somewhere in the region of 88 lakhs to the present figure of 164 lakhs. But my main concern regarding this question of compensation is that the Government in their anxiety to reimburse themselves of this amount of 164 lakhs plus 50 lakhs as investment in the industry, should not seek quick returns at the expense of the industry. Sufficient moniey must continually be ploughed back to see that there is a continous programme of exploratory nature in the search for new ores, because these mines as they are at present are not inexhaustible, and as I said, I would be surprised if the Mysore Mines continue for another 20 years without any new discoveries. So, I cannot stress this point too strongly, that Government should not at the expense of the industry seek to reimburse these 214 lakhs which they put into it now. I think an yield of 10 per cent, by any standard, should be considered extremely high, and that is no reason why the Government should not be able to take this 10 per cent of this investment and plough back the rest into the exploratory work both in the Kolar Gold Mines and other schist belts. When the production is normal and the price of gold remains what it is to-day, there should be sufficient return on the capital investment. I do not know Sir, whether this industry, under the aegis of the Government, would be required to pay income-tax. I am not sure on that point. I understand that we need not pay income-tax and super-tax. That would mean that another sum of nearly six to seven lakhs that would otherwise be paid in the shape of income-tax or super-tax would be left to the Government. I am taking the suggestion made by Sri A. Bheemappa Naik that the bullion should be sold in the Bangalore Markets and that thereby we will save at least 1½ lakhs of rupees we pay in the shape of sales-tax to the Bombay Government.

Another question which is exercising my mind is to know what the future

set up of the industry would be. I should like the Hon'ble Minister to tell us of the future set up he envisages because we are very keen and anxious as employees of the mines.

With these remarks I trust that no effort would be spared to see that this industry continues to flourish. We are all abundantly aware of the historic and unparalleled step that we seek to take in acquiring this industry. The eyes of the nation are on us, and I know the even eyes farther afield are also watching us. In particular, I should like to appeal to the labour of the K.G.F. to rise to its full stature and offer its unstinted support so that this industry might continue to flourish not only in their own interests but the interests of the country. I am sure when these efforts are there, Government will not hesitate to reciprocate in greater measure. For my own part, I can assure you and this House through you on behalf of the community which I am privileged to represent here, of its unstinted co-operation and loyalty at all times. My community, and I say so with pardonable pride, has played no neglegible role in the development of this industry, and especially the role played in times of emergency as rock-bursts and strikes. I can assure you their unstinted loyalty and co-operation at all times. With that, Sir, I conclude.

Sri P. M. SWAMIDURAI (Kolar Gold Fields—Scheduled Castes).—Sir, I wish to offer some remarks on some of the provisions of this Bill. There was lot of speculation and apprehension and fear in K.G.F. before the Bill was introduced. But, when I looked into the Bill, I was very much pleased to know that it was a beautifully drafted Bill.

With regard to section 5, I really appreciate the assurance about continuity of the service gratuity, pension fund and so on. It is assured that all the privileges will be continued as if this Act had not been passed. But, I want certain things to be made clear by Government. I would like to point out to Government that there is a sort of termination gratuity scheme in Mysore Mine and Champion Reef and there is another scheme with regard to the very same gratuity in Nundydroog as awarded by the Court. In the former two Mines I referred to it is a compromised award with regard to termination gratuity. In these two mines in the Agreement it is stated that as soon as the mines are nationalised, the Agreement and the termination gratuity will cease to function. But, here in the Bill there is an assurance that it would be continued. It is very good. As I said, this scheme is not the same as at Nandydrug mine. For instance, with regard to the qualification of a worker to the gratuity, in the compromised award it says: "If one has qualified himself with a period of 25 years for underground and 30 years for surface, then he will be eligible for the termination gratuity." Whereas in the Nundydroog it says: "suffice if one has put in 12 years service underground and 15 years service in surface; he would be entitled for the gratuity." So, will the Government assure that the privileges in the compromised award would be continued or do they just follow suit of Nandydroog mines? That is what I want to know. When they say that the very same privilege would be continued, do they mean to say that the limited privilege as in Champion Reef and Mysore Mines would be continued? My point is, whatever better privilege is prevailing in K.G.F. that must be extended to all the mines.

Another doubt is expressed by most of the people in K.G.F. on the other provision of this Bill though I do not entertain any such doubt or fear. In my mind, it is very clear that the Government are taking over the liability and at the same time all the funds connected with the companies. They want to know as to what would be the position of the labourers when funds are not created by the past companies with regard to the termination gratuity. People apprehend that Government would also do so from the date of vesting. They think that the past privileges with regard to the termination gratuity will not be there.

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I am very clear in my mind that they are entitled to it according to the assurances laid down in the provision. But still I want an assurance from the Hon'ble Minister so that the public may be glad to know what the position would be.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Government have stepped into the shoes of the previous Companies.

Sri P. M. SWAMIDURAI.—That is quite so, Sir. But as I have already pointed out, this sort of discrimination with regard to termination gratuity is ther.. When Government are stepping into the shoes of the Companies, are they also going to maintain that discrimination ? I am sure Government will not do so.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The rights and privileges of the labour cannot be embodied here.

Sri P. M. SWAMIDURAI.—That is why I am asking the Hon'ble Minister to make the position very clear so that people may not entertain any doubts at all. In sub-section (1) of section 5, I think, if the last three lines, namely, "shall continue to do so unless and until his employment under the Government is terminated or until his remuneration, terms or conditions are duly altered by the Government" are omitted and nothing is added after 'from the vesting date if this Act had not been passed.' I think, that would be ale right. By adding the remaining portion of sentence, people apprehend as to why there should be any alteration in the service and so on. Do Government mean to do anything to retrench and create unemployment ? That is what the people apprehend. I know Government's intention is not that. So,it is better if that portion is deleted. My friend Sri Venkatesh has also sent an amendment to that effect. In the petition by the labour leaders of K.G.F. they have submitted certain points with regard to sub-section (2) of section 5. I request Government to please delete sub-section (2). It would not be in the interest of the industry ; that is what I feel. You know at this juncture

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if rationalisation of pay scales is effected, to what hardship these people would be put to and I need not stress more. So, I request the Government to delete this sub-section (2) of section 5 and also the explanation.

With regard to sub-section (3), this is also unnecessary but still there is no harm in retaining it provided some provisos are added as suggested by the petitioners from the Kolar Gold Fields. As it is worded, this creates a lot of apprehension and the workers try to argue that it is retained probably to enable the Government to retrench hiem. I said it is not at all so. But, tell if Government feel that this sub-section must be retained, better they accept the provisos submitted by the petitioners of the Kolar Gold Fields.

With regard to other provisions I do not like to say anything. But one point I want to make clear is that the past Company has not created any fund of termination gratuity. There is a fund created for Provident and Pension funds but not for termination gratuity. So, if the Government take up that liability, I want to know from which fund they are going to meet the liability. The past Company were meeting this liability from the revenue and I want to know whether the Government also are going to meet it out of the revenue or have they any other fund set apart to meet this. When the liabilities and assets are taken over ? I want the Government to be alert. I would like to submit that an independent body, *viz.*, a Corporation, as already suggested by the Minister, may be set up for running this industry as that would be in the best interest of the mining industry.

Finally, Sir, this is a very good Bill. The majority of the labour force in the K.G.F. are the scheduled castes and they will pledge their support to the Government if they are assured adequate amenities. You know there exists worse housing problem unlike in Bhadravati. Immediately the Government take over the mines, I request them to improve the housing and other conditions of the labourers in K.G.F.

Sri K. S. VASAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—Sir, with an assurance that I will not take much time because this subject has already been so thoroughly discussed in this House on previous occasions, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. This Bill, when passed,—I am sure it would be passed unanimously—fulfils a long cherished, and long overdue measure in taking over and running the most important industry which is aptly described by the Committee that went into this question, as our national asset. Sir, that Committee's Report was discussed and this House unanimously passed a resolution authorising the Government to take needful steps in order to ensure vigilance and further preservation of this national wealth of ours and that Government should take all suitable measures to run the mines in national interests. In the session of this House at Mysore, this Assembly unanimously passed a resolution that in order to implement the policy of establishing a Socialistic pattern of Society, the K.G.F. Companies should be nationalised as a first step towards that direction. In way of implementing that resolution this Bill is before us. I would state here that in 1952 in this House, when I pointed out to the then Leader of the House Sri K. Hanumanthaiya that there is a large volume of popular public opinion in the whole State in support of nationalisation of the K.G.F. Mines, his scornful reply was that the mines could not be worked by public opinion alone. After some time, perhaps to make amends, he assured in a mammoth gathering at K.G.F. that he would rather even resign from his office than see anybody preventing nationalisation of K. G. F. Mines. Now all of us in this House, even Mr. Sydney Thomas who was very sceptical and who admitted that he had a certain amount of bias and prejudice in the beginning, welcome this Bill as it is in the best interests of the State and best interest of the future of that industry, also of course including those who are actually engaged in the industry. While I generally welcome this, I will have to make some observations with regard to certain sections of this Bill.

The Bill seeks to authorise the Government just to buy these undertakings by paying 164 lakhs of rupees. It is not as if we have to pay only 164 lakhs but actually we have to pay about Rs. 214 lakhs.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How ?

Sri K. S. VASAN.—Cash payment of Rs. 164 lakhs and in this bargain we are letting go about 50 lakhs which is legitimately due to the industry and which amount is retained by the present operating Companies in England. The Government had assured on a number of occasions and also when the House discussed the Report, that every attempt would be made and all actions would be taken to see that the money that was retained in England is got back for the industry or at least when it is nationalised, that huge amount would be deducted while paying compensation to the Companies. They have not done so and I just add to the compensation this sum of Rs. 50 lakhs, retained by the Sterling Companies in England.

Now, the Government more or less pays Rs. 214 lakhs to these mining companies in order to take over the mining undertakings. This has been done. The Hon'ble Minister in charge of the Bill was at pains to explain various circumstances that led to this situation. The stark realities are that there has been a lot of appeasement of the foreign investors. Though the entire House knows, I would again emphasise here that these Companies have got back 22 times their invested capital by way of dividends to shareholders. They have not in the past paid much attention to development and longevity of the mines; they have deprived the State of their revenues and the Government have also categorically stated on previous occasions that these Companies have not cared to look to the welfare and well-being of those who are engaged in this industry. One of the points made out by that Committee was that the Companies were practising questionable discriminatory treatment between the

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Indians and non-Indians in the Mines.

Sir, coming to each of the Companies, the Mysore Mines which is one of the Companies now sought to be acquired, has a paid-up capital of Rs. 81.334 lakhs and up to the end of 1953,1008 lakhs have already been returned as dividends, which is about 22.2 times more of their invested capital.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—For how many years?

Sri K. S. VASAN.—Since their inception.

Now the Bill seeks to authorise the Government to pay to this Comany Rs. 45.31 lakhs which is nearly 50 per cent of their paid-up capital.

The Champion Reef Mine which has a paid up capital of Rs. 43.334 lakhs has already drawn by way of dividends 939.83 lakhs which is roughly 21 74 times their invested capital and this Bill seeks to authorise payment of compensation of Rs. 50.98 lakhs to this Company; this is more than the face value of the shares.

The Nandydroog Mines has a paid-up capital of 37.734 lakhs and this company gets 60.37 lakhs which is more than double its capital. This Mine has already drawn dividends which are 20 times its invested capital.

Sir, for the Kolar Mines Power Station (K.G.F.) Private, Limited, Rs. 7. 334 lakhs is sought to be given. In all a compensation of 1.64 crores is to be given. This is more than the paid-up capital. The Mysore Government some time back had decided and had announced that not a pie more than Rs. 87 lskhs would be needed to pay as compansation to take over the mines and this decision is proof positive to show that the figure now arrived at and incorporated in the Bill is due to extraneous influences, most unfair to this Government, and unfair to this House and those who have decided this do not know the conditions of this industry. This industry has been there for the past 70 years and those who are familiar with the conditions of work and conditions of life of those who are engaged in that industry, know that several lakhs of rupees are needed in the immediate future to further develop and to continue to work this national asset. They would rightly agree that to pay Rs. 1.64 crores in addition to 50 lakhs retained by the Companies, is merely unjust. This industry will not be able to bear this burden. Nor is there any moral justification for such payment.

Sir, this figure has been arrived at in continuation and furtherance of a policy of not relying on the vast majority of the Indian workers and the Indian officers and for the continued working of those mines a policy of dependence on British capital and technique is adopted. As Mr. Sydney A. Thomas has already put it, outside this Bill and in the last fortnight some have gone on with negotiations over the head of this Assembly where this Bill is pending, over the head of the Government of Mysore, negotiation between the Mining Companies and the Government of India, and they have already got these assurances even before we have discussed this Bill. They have further got an assurance as to the future set up of the mines and the privileges of the non-Indian officers now engaged in this industry. They have got an assurance that for five years more they would be continued as managing agents. The Committee that went into this question made out several points and recommended several things. The Report of that Committee which has been unanimously approved by both the Houses of Legislature stresses that it is not in the interest of the nation and State to allow the future of this industry in the hands of the present managing agents without any check or control in the administration and management of this industry. Now, contrary to that, they have been given an assurance that they would be continued with full powers of control, administration and management for at least five years more. All the Hon'ble Members would be surprised at this. This, I would submit, is a calculated insult to the dignity of this House and to the patriotic sentiment of the workers of K.G.F.

Secondly, Sir, the whole State knows that a sort of discriminatory practice has been going on for the past so many years in K.G.F. We have in the past condemned such discriminatory practices. Now there is an assurance that that discriminatory practice would be continued. The non-Indian Technical personnel who are now engaged in the industry would be given not only all the privileges and rights that they enjoyed now but something more; these are not to be extended to the Indian officials or officers.

An Hon'ble MEMBER.—What is that "something more"?

Sri. K. S. VASAN.—If a non-Indian officer chooses to resign, simply because he does not want to continue to serve in a nationalised industry, he would be enabled te earn his pension even though he is not entitled to it. These are all things that have happened. The Section 16 of this Bill seeks to empower the Government to make rules in order to carry out the purposes of this Act, When this House passes this Act and gives its consent to that section, extraneous pressure would be brought to bear on this Government to incorporate in those rules, these assurances that have been given to the Companies now. That is what every one is perturbed about.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I do not think it is quite correct on the part of my friend to say that this Government is subject to extraneous influences. This Government exercises its independent judgement and comes to its own conclusion. Any decision taken is that of the Government. This Government does not act to the dictation of others.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—Then how is it that this Government has increased the quantum of compensation from Rs. 86 lakhs to Rs. 1.64 crores?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I have already explained about this. If that explanation is not satisfactory, I am prepared to explain further. I will meet that particular point about the assurances given or the alleged assurance given by somebody after my friend closes his remarks.

Sri K. S. VASAN.—It is only to get an assurance to the contrary that I am bringing it to the notice of this House that there are certain assurances also given to them. It is not only my own apprehension; in Kolar, for the past one week this news has perturbed the entire City including the highly placed senior Indian Officers of the Mining Company. Sir, is it because that there is a feeling on the part of the Government, the Government of India who have stated on the floor of the Parliament some time back that it is not the only question of quantum of compensation but also the question of future workability of the mines that is engaging their attention, that the mines cannot be worked without Non-Indian personnel. Is it because that they are doubtful that this industry could not be effectively run by the Indian personnel alone that they have gone on appeasing them by increasing the quantum of compensation which is more than their paid-up capital, that they have given such discriminatory and most undesirable assurances? I would like to point out another thing to this Hon'ble House and request the Hon'ble Minister to give an assurance to the contrary. The Government are trying to give such assurances in order to persuade to continue these non-Indians in K. G. F. without knowing what these are. Even let me point out the latest behaviour of these persons. Recently the Government of Mysore, in order to prepare the ground and also be prepared to take over the mines, in order to carry out the purposes of this Bill, have appointed an Officer of this State as the Special Officer of the K.G.F. He was at that time a Government Director on the Board of Directors and he continues even now to be so. In the last meeting of the Board of Directors, all the other members of that Board treated him as enemy No. 1 and refused to give him even a bungalow for his stay in Kolar Gold Fields. I can tell the House without any fear of contradiction that the Special Officer of the Kolar Gold Fields Nationalisation is staying in the guest house in K.G.F. for the past one

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month. This is the behaviour of those officials, Directors and Managers, whom we are trying to appease; who, we think, are indispensable in order that the mining operations continue. Is it forgotten that some time back when the Government Directors wanted some figures, some statistics, these Companies refused to give them and that the Director was told that he was not entitled to get such information? Is it forgotten that there was a condemnable affront by the Chairman of the Board of Directors to the State Government in the recent past? Even now, Sir, they are very arrogant. I can assure this House that the industry has gone on for the past 70 years; any number of Indian Officers are there in responsible position. There has been the continuous campaign on the part of workers and of the public of the State that the mines should be nationalised as soon as possible. The Indian officers are efficient, experienced and skilled. The Government need not be doubtful of their capacity to man the industry in managerial capacity or in its administration or as technicians.

Sir, I can even now say that one of the mines is manned by Indian officers, including of the post of the Superintendent of the mine. In the other two mines there are several Indian Officers in key positions. These are experienced. These are quite competent. It is clear and they have proved that they are worthy of our confidence and and they can be relied upon. Secondly, Sir, is it that the Government do not repose any confidence in the patriotism or in the experience and skill of the 20,000 workers who are there? As I have already pointed out to this House on previous occasions, the demand for nationalisation of the gold mines was first raised by the workers themselves some years back and since then they have been continuously agitating and they have gone on once even on a strike with this demand. During the 1947 movement for a Responsible Government they had raised this slogan. They voted me to this House in the last general elections on this issue that the State Government should immediately take steps to nationalise this industry in the best interests of the State, in the interests of the future of the industry, in the interest of those who are engaged in the mines.

Sir, the entire population of K. G. F. and organisations like—the Congress, the Communist Party, the Scheduled Castes Federation, Dravida Kazagham, Socialist Party and Praja Socialist Party and all the Trade Unions are on the K.G.F. Nationalisation Committee; and this Committee has sent a memorandum to the Government. I would not take the valuable time of this House in reading out the entire memorandum, but I would only like to point out that this feeling is not just the feeling of mine alone, but that it is also the feeling of the entire K.G.F. and that as indicative of this they mentioned in the memorandum.

"We understand that the Government of India has unilaterally assured the present Companies' Officers that the present Managing Agents of the Mining Companies would be continued for 5 years as Managing Agents. It is further understood that the Non-Indian Officers on the Fields are likely to be given certain special and extraordinary benefits to which they would not have been entitled if there was no Nationalisation and if they had continued to serve the Gold Mining Companies. If this be true, it would amount to virtually nullifying the spirit of and the principles underlying the proposed Bill to Nationalise the Gold Mines. This would amount to total and needless appeasement of a foreign Company. It is necessary to recall the facts revealed by the Siddaveerappa Committee and that the spirit of its findings was that it would not be in the public interest to allow the present Management and its Agency to continue in monopoly control of the industry. The same Committee exposed clearly the unconscionable character of the extravagant benefits of late being

paid to the Non-Indian personnel and pointed out the need for rationalisation of those scales. In spite of this if the Government were to accede to the proposal to give extra benefits to the Non-Indian Officers, it would indeed be undesirable and would spell ruin to the industry. We are further strongly of the opinion that there is absolutely no need for the continuance of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons as Managing Agents or as Administrators after the vesting date; there is enough Indian personnel, adequately trained and capable of managing the administration. This industry has been running for the past 70 years and Indian personnel have been holding technical and managerial posts for some time past and naturally they have acquired the necessary experience. We need not refer to the fact that the responsible posts in one of these Mines have been occupied by Indians. As such there is not a shred of justification for going out of one's way—compromising all fundamentals—to appease the Non-Indian personnel on the Fields in the name of lack of technical talent. Hence we are very much concerned at the proposed last minute compromise and wish to state that we would oppose such a measure in every manner. We, therefore, urge upon the Government of Mysore not to yield to such pressures and to pass the Bill subject to certain suggestion made here below."

This is what they feel, Sir. As I have already told you that this Committee represents the entire K.G.F. including all the Political Parties and all the Trade Unions.

1-30 P. M.

Sir, if the Hon'ble Minister gives a categorical assurance that what I have expressed about the assurance given to the Mining Companies are totally baseless and that they are not correct, or at least an assurance to the effect that the Mysore Government, would not budge an inch or yield to any such pressure, the entire Kolar Gold Fields would be happpy and I know this House also will be very happy to have such an assurance.

With regard to the future set up of the Mines, Sir, this Bill is very silent. Clause 16 of the Bill only says that the rules should be framed and published under notification in order to carry out the purposes of this Bill. What is going to be the future set up of these mines? In this connection, Sir, the Committee constituted to examine the working of the 1949 Agreement, in its report and recommendations, has made certain useful points. Of course, it is needless to point out that excepting myself on that Committee, all the rest of the Members only recommended certain minor improvements including the doubling of the royalty. While presenting that Report to the House, the Hon'ble Minister, probably anxious to assure the Mining Companies that there was not going to be any nationalisation of the Mines, said that intention of the Government was not to nationalise but only to increase the revenues of the State from that industry. As a member of that Committee, I did not agree with some of these recommendations. It is Stated in the Report that I have declined to sign. It is totally untrue. I did not decline to sign; I added a note to it. In that note Sir, I had mentioned:

(*Extract from the Minute of Sri K. S. Vasan, M.L.A., Member of the Committee*).

"...It is clear from the facts before the Committee that in order to ensure vigilance in the preservation and development of this national wealth of ours and in the matter of its serving the national exchequer and the people mere appointment of Governmental nominees in the Board of Management does not serve the purpose. A more effective method in the present context of things would be for the State to take over the concern by legislation and to provide for nominees of the Legisla-

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ture and the representatives directly elected from the working force in the Mines and their Trade Unions being given effective voice in the management along with technical, financial and managerial personnel. That would be a corrective to many of the abuses that have been in the Committee's findings."

Even now I state that after the nationalisation of Mines, the future set up of the mines should be such that the active participation and the co-operation of the concerned parties in the industry—representatives of this Legislature and Government along with the technical personnel and works should be there. Sir, knowing to some extent the nature of this industry, I hasten to remark that the needs of Industry cannot be fully met by running the industry departmentally. There must be an autonomous corporation consisting of men of integrity and character. There should not be any political consideration in making appointments and only the best available persons should be drawn and placed there at the head of the administration of these mines in order to see that the mines are efficiently and properly developed and run in the best interests of the State and in the best interests of those who form the industry itself—the working force.

It is very surprising that neither the Bill contains any such indication, nor did the Hon'ble Minister while introducing the Bill made any mention about it. I was very eagerly expecting that he would do so, Sir, because, only a very few days ago, while moving for consideration the Bill to nationalise the Bus Transport in Bangalore City, (though that Bill did not contain any details about the future set up), the Minister was pleased to assure this House what the future set up in that concern would be. But with regard to this, there was no mention made. Added to this the assurances that are being given to the present Companies and their Managing Agents that they would be continued with full powers of control and management and administration give rise to a lot of speculation, fears and anxiety in the minds of those who are directly and indirectly connected with these mines in Kolar Gold Fields.

I now come to the last aspect of my observation, that is in respect of clause 5 of this Bill. I generally endorse what is contained in that clause. I know also that it is on the same model as that of nationalisation Bills elsewhere and that gives the necessary assurance and removes the fears that may be entertained by the concerned. It clearly stated that the privileges, rights and terms and conditions of employment etc., would be continued even after the vesting date as if this Bill had not been passed. That is very clear and I do not think that in any piece of legislation anything more could be said. But the concluding portion of that clause takes away the effect of the assurance given by the Government under that clause:

"5. *Transfer of service of employees of Companies to the State*:

(1) Every officer or other employee of any of the Companies (excepting any person holding office as a director, managing agent, adviser, solicitor, consultant or auditor) in the employment of the Company immediately before the vesting date shall, in so far as such officer or other employee is employed in connection with the undertaking of the Company which has vested in the State, become as from the vesting date an officer or other employee, as the case may be, of the Government and shall hold office therein by the same tenure, at the same remuneration and upon the same terms and conditions and with the same rights and privileges as to pension, and gratuity and other matters as he would have held the same on the vesting date *if this Act had not been passed,...*"

The last portion of it takes away the effect of this.

"and shall continue to do so unless and until his employment under the Government is terminated or until his remuneration, terms or conditions are duly altered by the Government."

Sir, to me, it appears to be a very harmless and a very natural clause, because any management has a right to change—change for better the terms and conditions of the workers. But it is also equally the right of those who are affected to have the change for the better and not for the worse. These ultimately would depend on the strength of collective bargaining of those who labour and the enlightened or otherwise of the policy of those who manage. But the concluding portion of the clause gives rise to unnecessary fears, unwarranted panic in the minds of the working force in the Kolar Gold Fields, that this measure of nationalisation is directed to alter the conditions of work or remuneration and pay scales etc., to the disadvantage of those who are working there. And these fears have been accentuated when the papers reported fully that portion of the speech of Mr. Imam making an appeal to me that I should strive to move the workers for some sacrifices.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—Yes, they have to. Otherwise, you are not patriotic.

Sri K. S. VASAN.—I do not know what you mean by patriotism. The experience of the people in the country after the nationalisation of the Insurance business is rather sad. Everyone of us knows what that is. In the name of rationalisation of pay scales, the very first thing they did was to launch an attack on the terms and conditions of employment of the insurance workers and the insurance workers who welcomed the move and supported nationalisation in defence of their rights, had to give notice of a strike and they told the Government that if they did not agree to a discussion in a body where their representatives are also there, about 25,000 affected workers would have to go on strike. That experience of the insurance employees necessarily and justifiably creates these doubts in the minds of the monthly-rated and the daily-rated workers of the Kolar Gold Fields and the non-covenanted officials of the Mines. This doubt is further strengthened by sub-clause (2) of clause 5 which says:

"(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or in any contract of service, the Government may, for the purpose of rationalising the pay scales of the officers and other employees of the Companies, alter the terms of service of the officers and other employees as to their remuneration in such manner as it thinks fit, and if the alteration is not acceptable to any officer or other employee, the Government may terminate his employment, etc."

I do not see the need for this clause at all. Even if the Government had that idea of rationalising the pay scales of certain classes of officers, because that was also one of the recommendations of the Committee which went into this question, I do not see the justification of adding the words "other employees." In fact a number of times and particularly when that Report was discussed in this House, all those who participated in that discussion including the Hon'ble Minister who initiated and wound up the discussion, assured that they were aware of the conditions of the workers there which needed immediate amelioration. Rationalisation of the pay and wages in this industry is unnecessary and undesirable.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Are all these things necessary, I am asking, Sir.

Sri K. S. VASAN.—It is necessary because, if you can listen to the justness of things and if you can agree for the deletion of these clauses, while you would not be giving up any thing, you would be creating an atmosphere.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I never expected these remarks from you.

Sri K. S. VASAN.—Sir, the conditions are such that rationalisation of pay scales of employees is not called

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for nor warranted. So, we shall discuss that when we go clause by clause of this Bill; there is already an amendment tabled for that clause. and there are many representations already made to the Government to agree to the deletion of these clauses. The deletion of that clause would not result in any of rights of the Government being given up. On the other hand, it would create an atmosphere of cordiality and would make the Bill wholly welcome by one and all. Then Sir, sub-clause (3) of clause 5 is very superfluous and unnecessary, if the purpose of the section is only to tell that the act of transfer would not mean retrenchment. There is the Industrial Disputes Act recently amended which in more clear and explicit terms says the same, that if the management of any industrial undertaking changes hands either by agreement or by operation of law, the mere act of transfer would not amount to retrenchment for purposes of retrenchment compensation. That amendment of the Industrial Disputes Act with the proviso guarantees and assures that the management that takes over an industry would not in any way act prejudicially to the interest of the workers working in that industry. That has been embodied in the petition now before this House. If it is the purpose to say that the act of transfer of service does not amount to retrenchment for the purpose of retrenchment compensation, this sub-section is unnecessary. The amended Act of Industrial Disputes which received the assent of the President on 4th September 1956 is very clear. Such a provision is there already in the Central Act which is in force in the State also. I quite understand why this clause was put in. This clause was there in almost all the nationalisation Acts. That was so because till the 4th September 1956 the Industrial Disputes Act gave room to workmen to claim retrenchment compensation. Seeing this, the Union Parliament has amended that Act and has said that the mere act of transfer would not amount to retrenchment. When this Bill was drafted, probably, that amendment was not in force as law. Now when there is a law protecting the interests of the present management or future management in respect of this issue, that the act of transfer would not amount to retrenchment for purposes of compensation, I feel that this sub-clause (3) is most unnecessary and need not be retained in the Bill. Further, theretention of the clause would harm the workers' cause.

Finally, Sir, I once again welcome this move to nationalise the Gold Mines. As the Hon'ble Minister said while moving the Bill for consideration, it is historic. For a number of years past there has been the unanimous demand by the people of this State that the Gold Mines in Kolar should be nationalised. Every time the demand was raised, the Government thought it fit to use that urge for nationalisation just to increase their revenues from the mines, and they let go the popular demand of nationalisation of the gold mines. Now, when the Bill is passed, it would, as I have already said, fulfil the long overdue need, fulfil the ambition of the entire population of the State and meet the demand of the Kold Gold Fields workers themselves. I very warmly welcome this and I assure the Government that in continuing to work the mines, the labour force in Kolar Gold Fields including the Indian officers engaged in the industry, the workers irrespective of their political affiliation or their Trade Union colour, would give their unstinted support and willing co-operation to the management and see that the fears expressed by certain eminent men, like Dr. Mathai, that the mines when nationalised would not work, are proved baseless—remove those apprehensions and prove that our nation has come of age not only to run gold mines but manage several other industries. That would be proved. Subject to these remarks, I wholeheartedly welcome the Bill.

SRI V. M. MASCARENHAS (St. John's Hill).—Mr. Speaker, the year 1956 is a memorable one in the history of Mysore. In a few days more Mysore as we have known it for seven

to eight decades will cease to exist, and in its place a larger Mysore absorbing Coorg and the districts of Bombay, Madras and Hyderabad will be formed and Greater Mysore I trust w ll have greater hopes, greater future and greater prosperity in the days to come. To this prosperity, this Bill before us will contribute its share. As the Hon'ble Minister pointed out, this is a Bill of importance not only to Mysore but perhaps to the Indian Union also. It is a land mark in the annals of Mysore History that we are for the first time undertaking the nationalisation of this magnitude.

My friend Sri Vasan has been very apprehensive of the rumours that are afloat on the Fields. I wish to draw his attention to sub-section (6) (b) of clause 3 on page 3 of the Bill: "any contract of agreement between any of the Companies and any person providing for the management of the affairs of the Companies by such person shall, as from the vesting date, cease to have effect in relation to the undertakings which have vested in the State." When this Bill categorically has a paragraph mentioning this, I for one, do not understand how the Government can go back on this assurance given to this House and again continue John Taylor & Sons as the Managing Agents for the next five years.

A MEMBER.—By a fresh agreement.

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.—There is no need for it. We, the members of this House, have been informed that all the old agreements would cease and the Mining Companies would be nationalised. The word 'nationalisation' means that the management os the Companies would be in our handf and that the mines would be practically managed by our men. If that is not the case, the word 'nationalisation' would have, in my opinion, no meaning and this Bill before us loses all significance.

Some of the members have raised objection to sub-clause (2) and sub-clause (3) of clause 5. I for one, would say that, when Government bring forward a Bill of this important nature, it must fortify itself with practically every conceivable condition so that tomorrow they may not be in a helpless position so far as the working of the Company goes. To put the worst construction to every sentence of the Bill, in my opinion, is not charitable. The idea is this. The Government, as far as possible, having nationalised the mines will, see that conditions will continue in the same old way. But if circumstances demand that they should be altered, there should be nothing to prevent them from doing so, as long as the interest of the Mining Companies and of the State are safeguarded.

On clause 9 comments have already been made that the compensation paid was expensive. My friend Sri Vasan quoted some statistics of a very peculiar type. He said that the compensation we are paying was not 164 lakhs but 214 lakhs. Now 164 lakhs become 214 lakhs by adding the 50 lakhs which is in London. We do not pay one pie more than 164 lakhs, as far as compensation goes.

Then, Sir, as far as I see, the nationalisation of the mines is the first Act in this drama. The more important Act is the second Act which still remains unacted, namely, the running of the mines and thir satisfactory working from the standpoint of the State and of the citizens of the State. This is more important than paying 164 lakhs and taking possession of the mines because if any mistake is made in the second Act, the effects of the first Act would not only be unfruitful but would be futile. So, let us be all cautious and see that we do not give the impression the in minds of the public that we have taken an unwise step. There have been many misgivings in this country that this august House has taken a very huge burden in nationalising this undertaking. But, I would say that it would always stand to the credit of this House that it took a bold step in doing so. Government should see that every possible care is taken to manage these Companies keeping only the interest of the State; no personal, no policy and no party considerations should ever play a part in the running of these Companies.

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I am very glad Sri Vasan has said that the labour would be behind the Government. We are very happy at that assurance. Government, with that assurance and with the good wishes of this whole House, must play the second part well. If they do it, I am sure that this great step this House has taken, I must say, with attendant risks, will not only be worthwhile but will bring credit to the State and credit to this august House which will cease to be in existence after a few months.

(*Several members rose.*)

Mr. SPEAKER.—I think there is no necessity for further discussion on the principle because all have accepted the principle. Hon'ble Members can speak on the clauses when they are taken up.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ (ಟಿ. ನರಸೀಪುರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರಾರ್ಹವಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಯೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಅನೇಕ ಕಲಮುಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು, ತಾವು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗೆ, ಕ್ಲಾಜುಗಳ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುವಾಗ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮೊತ್ತ ಬಹಳ ದುಬಾರಿಯೆಂಬುದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗದವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ನಾವುಗಳೇ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಲ್ಲ, ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದಗಣಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಲ್ಲ, ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶ ನೋಡಿ ಅದು ದುಬಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ; ನಾವು ಸ್ವತಃ ಏನೂ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿ, ನಮೂದಿಸಿರುವ ವಿಷಯ ಓದಿ ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿರುವ ಪರಿಹಾರದ್ರವ್ಯದ ಮೊತ್ತ ಬಹಳ ದುಬಾರಿ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

2 P. M.

ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೇ ಎತ್ತಿಕೊಂಡು ನಾನೀಗ ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೆರಡು ಚಿನ್ನದಗಣಿಗಳು ಇದ್ದುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಲಕ್ರಮೇಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹೋಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಖಾಯಂ ಆಗಿ ಉಳಿದುಕೊಂಡವು. ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಥಮತಃ ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುವಾಗ ಹಾಕಿದಂಥ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಕೇವಲ 5.6 ಲಕ್ಷ ಪೌಂಡುಗಳೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ-ಎಂದರೆ ಈ ಮೂಲಧನ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಣ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸುಮಾರು 70-80ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಆ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಕ್ರಮ ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದರು. ಅವರು ಈ ಮೂಲ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಯಾವರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಿರುವ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಚಿನ್ನದಗಣಿಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ತಮ್ಮ ಷೇರುದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡ್ ಶೇಕಡ 110ರಷ್ಟು ಇದ್ದು ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು 150 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟಿಗೂ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಿದರ್ಶನಗಳಿವೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಷೇರುದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡ್ ಹಂಚಲು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಸರಿಯೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ ಕೆ. ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿ ಅಯ್ಯರ್‌ರವರು—ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ದಿವಾನರು—ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಗಣಿಗಳ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ 1880ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಿಂದ 1910ರ ತನಕ, ಎಂದರೆ 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳಕಾಲ, ಅವರು ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ನೂರು ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಚಿನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ 5 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಅವಧಿ ಪೂರೈಸಿದಮೇಲೆ ಪುನಃ ಅವಧಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ಅವಕಾಶಬಂತು. ಆಗ ಸರ್, ಕೆ. ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿಅಯ್ಯರ್ ಅವರು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಶೇಕಡ 5ರಷ್ಟು ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಾಯಿತು, ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ವಾದ ಆಗ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಆಗ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಷೇರುದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪಾವತಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡ್ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಕಳೆದ ನಂತರ ಉಳಿಯತಕ್ಕ ನಿವ್ವಳ ನಫೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಶೇಕಡ $2\frac{1}{2}$ಯಂತೆ ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಸರ್ ಕೆ. ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿಅಯ್ಯರ್ ಅವರು ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಖಚಿತವಾದ ಮೂಲ ಧನವನ್ನು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯುವುದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೊ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ನಿವ್ವಳ ನಫೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಖಂಡಿತ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾಗಿ ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಅವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಖಚಿತವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.—

"But the then Dewan, Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, rejected that proposal for the reasons given in the following extracts of his letter No. A, dated the 28th May 1900 addressed to Resident in Mysore :

'The Memo of December 1899' gives a sliding scale based upon 'Net profits' of a mine. I quite admit that the determination of 'Net Surplus' for the purpose will lead to no end of differences between the Durbar and the Mining Companies. This consideration induces me to give up the idea of

any sliding scale based upon 'Net Profits.'

"I next considered a sliding scale based upon 'Declared Dividends'. It is easy enough to ascertain 'Declared Dividends' for the purpose of a sliding scale, but even in this case, the sliding scale to be made has to depend upon another factor, namely, 'Capital'. It is notorious that a company may be able to manipulate its 'Capital' in various ways and it would be easy enough for a Company to so adjust its Capital that a scale of 'Declared Dividends' bearing a prescribed proportion to 'Capital' would not give the State the Royalty to which it has a just right."

ಇದು ಸರ್. ಕೆ. ಶೇಷಾದ್ರಿಅಯ್ಯರ್ ಅವರು 1900ರಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ನಾನೀಗ ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಮೊನ್ನೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಬಂಧವಾಗಿ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿಗೆ 87 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಈಗ ಈ ವಿಚಾರ ಎತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದುವು. ಅವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ, ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು 164ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಆಖೈರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಹೀಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿರುವ 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳ-ಮಿಷನೆರಿ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ತಾವೀದಿವಸ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪೌಂಡ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಈಗ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಆ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ರಿಪೀಲ್ ಆದನಂತರ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳನ್ನು ರುಪಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೋ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದು ಹೇಗೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನು, ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್.—ಅದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ರುಪಿ ವ್ಯಾಲ್ಯೂಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಗೊಳಿಸುವಾಗ ಆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹಾಗೆ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಸಾಲದೆ ಅವರು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಮ್ಮ ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನಮಗೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಅಂಶ ಆ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ನಮೂದಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ನಾನೀಗ ತಾವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದೇನು ಆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನೋ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದಿರುವ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಈಗ ಅದನ್ನೇನೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ನಾನೀಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಏನು ಆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನೋ ಅಥವಾ ಈಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಶಾಸನ ಬದ್ಧವಾದ ರುಪಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನೋ? ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಹಾಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಅವರೇನು ಈಗ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ವರಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿವಿಂಡೆಂಡನ್ನು ಹಂಚಿದ ನಂತರ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಲಾಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಬಂಡವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರೇ ಆಗಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಬಂದ ವರಮಾನವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಷೇರುದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡ್ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಂಚಿಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಪೂರಾ ವರಮಾನವನ್ನು ಷೇರುದಾರರಿಗೆ ಹಂಚಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಚವನ್ನೂ ಮೂಲ ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಹಂಚಿರತಕ್ಕ ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ 100ಕ್ಕೆ 24 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ವಾದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡದಹಾಗೆ ಆ ಗಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎನ್ನುವುದಲ್ಲ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಈ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಸಲಿಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ತಾವೇ ಆ ತಮ್ಮ ವರ್‌ದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈಗೇಕೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮರೆತು ಹೀಗೆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರಿ ? ತಾವು ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಆ ಗೋಲ್ಡ್‌ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ರಿಪೀಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದು ಏನು ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ವರಮಾನವೇನಿದ್ದರೂ ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಿಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆ ಲಂಡನ್ನಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಫೀಸಿನಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಆರ್ಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ರವಾನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ, ಆ ರೀತಿ ಆಗಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ರಿಪೀಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆಗ ಅ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು 1949ರಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಪೀಲ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು ನಮಗೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಲುಕ್ಸಾನಾಯಿತು. ಆ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ರುಪಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ತಿರುಗಿಸಿದಾಗ ಸರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ, ಅವರು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ತಿಸಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಾವೇ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿರುವ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಏನು ಅದರ ಬಂಡವಾಳವೆಷ್ಟು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕಗಳನ್ನಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಆಯಾಯ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ವರಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಓಕುಬಾಕಿಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ನಿಧಿಯನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮೀಸಲಾಗಿಟ್ಟು ಅನಂತರ ಉಳಿಯುವುದನ್ನು ಇದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಬೆಲೆ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್.)

ಎಂದು ತೋರಿನತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲೂ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ ತಾವೇ ತಯಾರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಆ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂದರೆ—

> "The assets of the Company as per the book value was in the order of 33·36 lakhs pounds against the liability of 20·21 lakhs thereby leaving a balance of 30·15 lakhs pounds. At the time of formation of the Rupee Company, the Rupee Company have paid 15·79 lakhs of pounds against the acquisition of assets valued at 13·14 lakhs registering an excess payment of 2·64 lakhs of pounds".

ಎಂದರೇನಾಯಿತು ? ಆ ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು 40 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆಂದು ರುಪಿಮೌಲ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿದಾಗ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಆದರೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬೆಲೆಯ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕದ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದಾಗ ಅವರು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈಗತಾನೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಶ್ರೀ ವಾರ್ಸ್ ಅವರು 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ದಿಂದ 214 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಪರಿವಾರದ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಏರಿಹೋಗಿರುತ್ತೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮ್ಯಾಸ್ಕರನ್‌ಹ್ಯಾಸ್‌ರವರು ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಭಟಿಸಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ತಮ್ಮ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯುಳ್ಳ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯೂ ತನ್ನ ಸ್ವಂತ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ವರ್ಷೇವರ್ಷೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾವಿಡೆಂಟ್ ಫಂಡು ಡಿಪ್ರಿಸಿಯೇಷನ್ ಫಂಡ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವಾಗ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ಮಿಸಲಾಯಿತೋ ಆಗಲೇ ಅವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೈ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಗಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ರುಪಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಈ ಫಂಡುಗಳನ್ನು ಬೆಳಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದು ಅಕ್ರಮ. ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಮೊದಲೇ ಈ ಫಂಡುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಬೆಳಸಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಐನಾತಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಾವಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಅವರು ತೆರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದ ಬಾಕಿಯನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಈ ರುಪಿ ಕಂಪನಿಗೆ ವರ್ಗಾಯಿಸಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು ರುಪಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಯಾದ ನಂತರ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೇರಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದಂಥ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಳೆದುಹೋಯಿತು. ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು, ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವರಮಾನವೂ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಯಿತು, ಎನ್ನುವುದಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಆ ದಿವಸ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಾದ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ಧವೀರಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ವಾದಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ದಿವಸವೂ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್.—ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ತಾವೀ ದಿವಸ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಈ ರುಪಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನೇನು ? ಈಗ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದಗಣಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನಡೆಸಲು 1970ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯ ವರೆಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದ ಪ್ರಯುಕ್ತ ತಾವೀಗ ಆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಾವೇ ಆ ಚಿನ್ನ ತೆಗೆಯುವ ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಲು ಈ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಧನವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಹೇಗೆ? ಈ ಮಧ್ಯೆ 1934 ರಲ್ಲೋ ಅಥವಾ 1936ರಲ್ಲೋ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಬೇರೆ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಈ 26ನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. 1970ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಗೆ ಈ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಆ ಗಣಿಯ ಮಾಲೀಕರು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಈ ಗಣಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ 30 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಾಲಾವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅವಕಾಶವಿತ್ತೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಒಂದು ಹಕ್ಕನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೇಳದಂತೆ ಮೊಟಕು ಮಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ದುಡ್ಡನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಹಿಂದೂ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಯೆಜ್ ಕಾಲುವೆ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಈಜಿಪ್ಟ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೂ ಒಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು ಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯುನಲ್ಲನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಓದಿದೆ. ಆ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ—

> "Untimely or premature termination of the lease of the Suez Company is also one of the important points."

ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದ್ದಹಾಗೆ ಈಗ ಈ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ 2000ದ ಇಸವಿ ತನಕ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಈಗ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಪರಿಹಾರ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆಂದು ನಾವು ಭಾವಿಸೋಣವೇ ? ಅಥವಾ ಅವರು ಗಳಿಸಿಕ್ಕಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಪರಿಹಾರ ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣವೇ ? ಹೇಗೆ ? ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಗಣಿಗಳಿರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ನಮ್ಮದು. ಆ ಗಣಿಗಳೂ ನಮ್ಮವು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವೀಗ ಈ ಎರಡರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೊಡಲುದ್ದೇಶಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಹಾರ ದ್ರವ್ಯ ತೀರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಂಪನಿಗಳನ್ನ ರುಪಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಷೇರುಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಾಗೆ ಕೈ ಬಿಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಷೇರುಗಳು ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಮೌಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವು ರುಪಿ ಮೌಲ್ಯದಲ್ಲೂ ನಿಂತಹಾಗಾಯಿತು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಷೇರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಆಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಆ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಷೇರುದಾರರ ಹಿತವನ್ನೂ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಷೇರುದಾರರ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಣೆ

ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಅವರ ಮೇಲಿತ್ತು. ನನಗೆ ಇವತ್ತು ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬಂತು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ರೀಫ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಂದಿದುರ್ಗ ಮೈನ್ಸ್ ಇವೆರಡರ ಬಹು ಭಾಗದ ಷೇರುದಾರರು ಲಂಡನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮೈನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಂದಿದುರ್ಗ ಮೈನ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ರೀಫ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ: ಮೈಸೂರು ಗೋಲ್ಡ್ ಮೈನ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ 81 ಲಕ್ಷ 33 ಸಾವಿರ 400 ರೂಪಾಯಿ. ನಾನು ಓದುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು Rupee Company Capital ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನಮೂದು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು 47ಲಕ್ಷದ 71ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಎರಡನೆಯದು ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ರೀಪ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿ. ಇದರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ 43ಲಕ್ಷದ 33ಸಾವಿರದ 400ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 52ಲಕ್ಷದ 81ಸಾವಿರ. ಅವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಂಡವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ನಂದಿದುರ್ಗ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಬಂಡವಾಳ 37 ಲಕ್ಷದ 73ಸಾವಿರದ 400ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಪರಿಹಾರ 63ಲಕ್ಷದ 48ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಆ ದಿನ ತಾವು ಜಿಯಲಾಜಿಕಲ್ ಸರ್ವೇ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟನ್ನು ಓದಿದಿರಿ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಂಪೆನಿ, ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ರೀಫ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಇವುಗಳ ವಯಸ್ಸು ಸುಮಾರು 20ವರ್ಷ ಇರಬಹುದು. ನಂದಿದುರ್ಗ ಮೈನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವರಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಆ ವಿವರಣೆಗೆ ನಾನು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆನೆಂದರೆ, ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ? ಪರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಷೇರುದಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿಮಾನವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅಭಿಮಾನ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಆಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಎಷ್ಟರ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಿಜವಿರಬಹುದು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ನನಗೆ ಆ ವಿಷಯ ಅಷ್ಟು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಪರಿಹಾರದ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮ ಬಹಳ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯಮ. ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಲೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಬೆಲೆಇದೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ 2–2½ಯಷ್ಟು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಆ ಬೆಲೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೆ. ಅವರ ಬೆಲೆ ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದಕ್ಕನುಸರಿಸಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವರಮಾನ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ವರದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1955ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲ ಒಂದು ಔನ್ಸ್ ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು 229 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಅದುರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಚಿನ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 207 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಖರ್ಚಾಯಿತು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಫೈನ್ ಔನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ 21 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಉಳಿಯಿತು. ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಶೇಕಡ 5 ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ 11ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಡ್ಯೂಟಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ಉಳಿಕೆ 9ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಒಂದು ಫೈನ್ ಔನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಮೈನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಮೈನ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏಕೆ ಹೇಳಿದೆನೆಂದರೆ, ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಲಾಭ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅದು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗಿರುವ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಲೆ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದ ನಾನಾ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 2½ಯಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಬೆಲೆ ಹತೋಟಿ ನಮಗೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಭೂಮಿಯಿಂದ ಅದುರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಚಿನ್ನವನ್ನು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಿ ಮಾರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಪರವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೇಡ ಎಂದರೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುಮತ ಇದೆ. ಆಗಬಹುದು. ಈ 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅಷ್ಟರಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ? ಚಾಂಪಿಯನ್ ರೀಫ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಮೈನ್ಸ್‌ನ ಜೀವಮಾನ 20 ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಆ ಷೇರು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗ ಕೊಡುವ 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಬಹು ಭಾಗ ಎಂದರೆ 2/3 ಭಾಗದಷ್ಟೂ ಕೂಡ 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ವಾಪಸು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಿಂದ ನೀವು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಚಿನ್ನದಮೇಲೆ ಲಾಭ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ವಾಪಸು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ? ಇದು ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು 20 ವರ್ಷಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನು ವಾಪಸು ಜಮಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು ? 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಖಂಡಿತ ಇಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಹಾಕಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಭಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಹಾಕಿ ಅದರ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸದೆಹೋದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಲೆ ನಾವು ನಿರ್ಧರಮಾಡುವವರಲ್ಲ. ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರೋ ನಿರ್ಧರ ಮಾಡುವವರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀವು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ, ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟುಬಿಡುವುದು ದೊಡ್ಡದಲ್ಲ. ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಎಫಿಷೆಂಟಾಗಿ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್ ಮಾಡಿ. 20 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಹಳ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಇನ್ನೂ ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಸಂತೋಷದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಇದೇ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲೇ ಗೃಹ ಸಚಿವರು ಎರಡನೇಸಲ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿನಂದನೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಬಾಕಿ ಇದ್ದಂಥ ಈ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಾರಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ತಂದು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಚಿನ್ನದಗಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದು ಈಗ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದವರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ, ಬಹಳ ವಿವೇಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ದೂರ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.)

ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದವರೇ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಇಂತಹದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ದುರದೃಷ್ಟ. ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿಮಾನಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಅದೂ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಮೇಲೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಗೌರವಗಳನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲವಾಗಿಯೇ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವವರೂ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಬ್ಬರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ನೌಕರರಾಗಿ, ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಎದುರಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ವಚನವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಸ್ವೀಕರಿಸಿ, ಈ ಮೈನಿಂಗ್ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದವರು ಆಕಡೆ ಸೇರಿ ಪ್ರತಿಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ ಆಫೀಸರ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕವನ್ನು ತರುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದದ ಸಂಗತಿ, ಬಹಳ ಖಂಡನೀಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಬೊಕ್ಕಸದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಪೆನ್ಷನ್‌ಕೂಡ ಪಡೆಯುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಖಂಡಿಸುವುದು ಒಂದೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯ ಪಡೆದು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಅವರು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ಭ್ರಷ್ಟರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಅನೇಕರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ 700—800 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಪೆನ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡದೇ ಇದ್ದರೆ ತಾನೆ ಏನು ; ಅಲ್ಲ 10—13 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂದೇಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು. ಅದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು 13 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಲಿ. ಆದರೆ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ತುಚ್ಛೀಕರಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪರಕೀಯರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರಲಿ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಉದಾಹರಣರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಯಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವವನ್ನು ಬೀರಿರುವುದು. ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಿ.ಟಿ.ಸಿ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಏಕಾಏಕಿ 8 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ 14 ಲಕ್ಷ ಇದ್ದುದನ್ನು 15 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರದೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣಮಾಡಿ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಷೇರ್‌ವಾಲ್ಯು ಮೇಲೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಾ ? ಷೇರ್‌ವಾಲ್ಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಷೇರ್‌ವ್ಯಾಲ್ಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಆದರೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇರೀತಿ ಇನ್‌ಕಂಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ಆದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಮೇಲೆ ಆದರೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದರೂಕೂಡ ಆ ತರಹ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಬೀರುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ delicate point. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು legal aspects ಇವೆ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಪರದೇಶದ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಾವು ಸ್ವಾಧೀನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಶ್ರಮಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂಥ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೂಕೂಡ ಒಳಗಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕರು ನೆರವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ಗಮನಿಸ ತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಆದರೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಬೆಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

2-30 P.M.

ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಇಷ್ಟು ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 160 ರಷ್ಟು ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡ್ ಹಂಚಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಿಂದ ದೊರೆಯಬಹುದಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತಿಂದುಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಆಳವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಗಣಿಗಳಾಗಿವೆ ಇವು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಇದರ ಕೈಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರು. ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಮುಂದೆ ನಾವು ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇಷ್ಟು ಆಳದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟವಿದೆ. ಮೇಲ್ಗಡೆ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಕಡಮೆ ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಹಾಗೆ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆದರು. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಈಗ ಅವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ದುಬಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಒಂದೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಬಹಳ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮ್ಯಾಸ್ಕರೆನ್ಹಾಸ್‌ರವರು 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡಿದರು. 1949ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದೂವರೆ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ವಜಾಮಾಡಿ ಬಿಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಂದೇಸಲ ತಂದರು. ಆಗ ಇವರು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಪ್ರಕಾಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂಬುದು ಇಡೀ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೇ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ಕಂಡಿಷನ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಇವರು ಇಷ್ಟು ದುಡ್ಡು ಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು ? ಬಹಳ low grade ಆಗಿರುವ ಅದುರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಶುದ್ಧೀಕರಣಮಾಡಿ ಭಂಗಾರವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇನಾದರೂ ಇದನ್ನು watch ಮಾಡಿದರೆ? ಆಮೇಲೆ ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯಿಂದ ರುಪೀ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅಲ್ಲೇ

ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರು. ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯಿಂದ ರುಪೀ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯಾದಾಗ 30-40 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಇವರು ಯಾರ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಆತಂಕವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಬಂದರು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಸಹ ಕಣ್ಣು ಮುಚ್ಚಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಈಗ ಕೊಡುವ 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು 1956ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಂದ ದುಡ್ಡು ಐದಾರು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ರಿಲೀಫ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು 20-30 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು. ಶೇಕಡ 25ರಷ್ಟು ಹೋದರೂ ನೀವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು 13 ಲಕ್ಷ. . .

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I believe the gold duty relief was given in 1945 if I remember correctly.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Mysore City—North).—Relief was given even before the enactment was made, because it was a pressing necessity. My friend forgets all the facts.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ.—ಇವರು ಹಿಂದೆ 1940ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಕೋಲಾರದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಏನೇನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಭಂಗಾರವನ್ನು ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಕೂಡಲೇ ಇದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದರು. ಇವರನ್ನು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿಗೆ ಕರೆಸಿಕೊಂಡರೆ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವಂತರು ಯಾರೋ ಅವರ ಬಲೆಗೆ ಬೀಳುವುದೆಂದರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಹೇಗೆ ತಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ದೂರಾಲೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಭಂಗಾರಕ್ಕೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಹನ್ನೆರಡಾಣೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಆದನ್ನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾಕೆ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ದೂರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಇವರು ದುರಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹಿಂದೆ ಬೇಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೆಂದು ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆವೋ ಅಂಥ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಾಡಿದುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕನಿಷ್ಟವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಇವರು ಯಾಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು. ಶ್ರೀ ಮ್ಯಾಸ್ಕರೆನ್ಹಾನ್‌ರವರು ಮೊದಲನೆ ಕ್ಲಾಜ್ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ. ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಪರಕೀಯರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದು; ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಇದೆ, ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ, ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ನಾವೀಗ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಅವರ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ನಮ್ಮ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ. ಕೆಲವಾರು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಹೋಗಬಹುದು; ಕೆಲವಾರು ಕಂಡಿಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಆದರೆ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡನಂತರ ಇತರ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಅವರು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುವುದು ತಪ್ಪಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅನೇಕ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವರಿಗೆ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಂಬಳವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಆದಾಯ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೆದರಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅಪ್ರಕೃತವಾಗಲಾರದು. ಈಜಿಪ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಯೆಜ್ ಕಾಲುವೆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದವರನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬನ್ನಿ ಎಂದು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರೆಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟರು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕೆಟ್ಟವರು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೇ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಅಲ್ಲ. ಸೂಯೆಜ್ ಕಾಲುವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಯಥಾಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅಂತೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶೀಯರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಇದೆ, ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಅಪನಂಬಿಕೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಕೀಯರು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋದರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಅವರನ್ನು ಬೇಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅವರು ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋದರೆ ನಮಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ದುಬಾರಿ ಸಂಬಳ ಸಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೆ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತವೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮವರು ಕೂಡ ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗಿರುವಷ್ಟು ದಕ್ಷತೆ ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೂ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನೌಕರರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಮುಂಚಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಯಾವ ಕಂಡಿಷನ್‌ಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ನೇಮಕವಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರ ಹಕ್ಕುಬಾಧ್ಯತೆ, ಅವರವರ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅಧಿಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಂಡಿಷನ್‌ಗಳೇನಿವೆಯೋ ಅವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಐದನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣಾಧಿಕಾರವಿದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಏನು ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ನಾವು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಸದ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಮ್ಮತವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಅನುಮತಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು, ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳವರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡ ಸೇರಿ ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ಒಂದೇ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಮ್ಮತವಾದ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್ (ಮೊಳಕಾಲ್ಮುರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ Gold Mining Industryಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರ ಮಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್.)

ದರು? 1955ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂತು. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರ ಮುಂದೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ಇಟ್ಟರೋ ಆಗಿನಿಂದ ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಷೇರಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತ ಬಂತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲವೆಂದು 1955ನೆ ಇಸವಿ ಜನವರಿ ತಿಂಗಳಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಷೇರುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ಏನಿತ್ತೋ ಅದರಂತೆ ನಾವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಎಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರ ಮಾಡಿ 87 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಧರಮಾಡಿದರು. ಹೀಗೆ ನಿರ್ಧರ ಮಾಡಿದಮೇಲೆ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳವರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳವರು 8 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಹತ್ತು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಕೇಳುತ್ತ ಬಂದರು. ಇದಾದಮೇಲೆ ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳು ಚರ್ಚೆ ನಡೆದು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕೌಲ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳ ಷೇರುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೇಮಿಸಿದರು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಬಂದು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. 1945 ರಿಂದ 1949ರವರೆಗಿನ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಏನು ಷೇರು ಬೆಲೆ ಇತ್ತೋ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಕೇಳಿದರು. 1956ನೆ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ 1945ರಿಂದ 1949ರವರೆಗೆ boom price ಇದ್ದಾಗ, ಅದರಂತೆ ಷೇರುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆ ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದಲ್ಲವಾದುದರಿಂದ 1950ರಿಂದ 1954ರ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಷೇರು ಬೆಲೆಯ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಐದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಸರಾಸರಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ 102 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ 1945ರಿಂದ 1949ರವರೆಗಿನ ಷೇರು ಬೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಆವಾಗ 225 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇವೆರಡೂ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು 10 ವರ್ಷದ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಆಗ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರು. ಮತ್ತು ಇದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರಿಗಿರುವ 15 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಲೀಸನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಿಸಿದರು. ಇದರಂತೆ ಒಟ್ಟು 169 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವಕ್ಕೆ ಸುಮಾರು 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು ಹಾಕಿ ಉಳಿಕೆ 119 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದರೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆಗ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರು. ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೂ ಸಹ ಅಷ್ಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಕೊಡೋಣ ಎಂದುಕೊಂಡರು. ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಘಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂತು. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಅವನ್ನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಅಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಅವರ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಅವರಿಗೇ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆಸ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿಗೆ 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಅವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಬರೀ ಇಷ್ಟೇನೇ, ನಮಗೆ liabilities 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಇನ್ನೂ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. Gratuity, pension, pensionary contribution, ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ರಿಟ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆದರೆ ಅಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಒಟ್ಟು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ 135 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ liability ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಈಗ ಒಟ್ಟು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಒಂದು ಬಾಬು, ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಆಸ್ತಿಪಾಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಬಾಬ್ತು 50 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಆ ಮೇಲೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೇಳಿದ 135 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನಾವು ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದ liabilities. Gratuity, Pensionary contributions, ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಿಗೇನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಫಂಡನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ ಎಂದರೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸ್ವಾಮಿದೊರೈ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮಹನೀಯರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಆ ರೀತಿಯ ಫಂಡ್ create ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ಮಾತ್ರ ಏನೋ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. Gratuity fund ಏನೋ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು build up ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು 40 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಬಾಕಿಯಾದದ್ದು 40 ಲಕ್ಷ ಸೇರಿ 80 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿದಿದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿ- ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಲೆಕ್ಕದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತಿಳಿದು ಬಂದಿರುವಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 35 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 64 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುವ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಅದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸೇರಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಆಸ್ತಿ 4 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರ ಫೇಸ್ ವ್ಯಾಲ್ಯೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಿಮೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 64 ಲಕ್ಷವಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟಿಯಿದೆ. ಫೇಸ್ ವ್ಯಾಲ್ಯೂ ಮೇಲೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಅದರ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಈ ದಿವಸ ಹೊತ್ತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಶೇಕಡ ಹತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಡಿವಿಡೆಂಡ್ ಡಿಕ್ಲೇರ್ ಆದರೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಶೇಕಡ ಐದರಷ್ಟು ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಏನೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗಲಿ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವಾದ ಸದ್ಭಾವನೆ ಮೂಡಿ ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಂನಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ಭಾಗಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ಉತ್ಸಾಹ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಬೆಳೆಯುವಾಗ, ಭಾರತದ ಹಿತ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಅವರ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಉಳಿಯುವ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ರಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಲು ಹಕ್ಕಿದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಅವರನ್ನೊಪ್ಪಿಸಿ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಮ್ಮತಿಯಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳ

ಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಈ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರೊಲಾಂಗ್ಡ್ ನೆಗೋಷಿಯೇಷನ್ಸ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಅವರು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಾವು ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಭಾವನೆಯಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡರು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸಂತೋಷದ ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರ ಸಹಾಯ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದರೆ ಅವರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬರೆದುಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಈದಿವಸ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ, ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕಂಡರೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಹಕಾರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಈಗ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ ನಾವು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡದೆ ಬಿಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವೇ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಈ 20 ಸಾವಿರ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಇದೆಯೆ, ನಾಳೆ ಗ್ರಾಚ್ಯೂಯಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನ ಕೂಡ ಇದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಸಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾದ್ದನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲಾದರೂ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಈಗ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 36 ಲಕ್ಷ ಏನು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲೆ ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅದು ಒಂದೇ ದಿವಸ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಮೆ 30-40 ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷ 5 ಲಕ್ಷದಂತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆ ನಾವು ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಾಗ ಜನರಲ್ ರೆವೆನ್ಯೂದಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೆಲವರು ಏನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದೇ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಕೂಡ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟಿ ಬಾರದೆ ಅವರೂ ಸಹ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವ ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಸದ್ಭಾವನೆ ಬಂದು ನಮಗೆ ಬರುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬಂಡವಾಳವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವನೆ ಸಹ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಗ್ರಾಚ್ಯೂಯಿಟಿ, ಪೆನ್ಷನರಿ ಕೌಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ವಗೈರೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಂಥ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ವೆಂಚರ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ದೇಶದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾಭ ನಷ್ಟದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲಾಗಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟಾಗಿ ನೋಡಬಾರದು. ಉತ್ತರೋತ್ತರ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರುದೇಶದ ಪ್ರಕೃತಿ ದೇವಿ ನಮಗೆ ಕರುಣಿಸಿರುವ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ವಸ್ತುವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಆಗಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಿದು. ಪ್ರಕೃತಿಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಗಣಿಯು ನಮ್ಮದೇಆಗಿ ದೈವೇಚ್ಛೆಯಿಂದ ಶ್ರೀ ಥಾಮಸ್‌ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಸರ್ವೆಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಹೊಸಹೊಸ ಓರ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿ ಉದಾರವಾಗಿ ದೇವರು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅತ್ಯುತ್ತಮವಾದ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು, ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಸ್ಕಿಲ್‌ನಮ್ಮವರಲ್ಲಿ ವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರುದೇಶದ ಇತರ ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವ ಈ ಅದುರಿನ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ತಜ್ಞತೆಪಡೆದು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೂಡ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬಹುದು. ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಿದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅತಿ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ, ಬಹಳ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದುದು ಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ, ಈಗ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿದರೂ ಅನೇಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ದೂರು ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನ್ಯಾಯಸಮ್ಮತವಲ್ಲದಂಥ ಕರಾರು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟೀಸ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಅಂಥವುಗಳಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಲಾಜನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹಾಕಿ ಏಳನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ "Right of Government to disclaim certain agreements" ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ, ಬಹಳ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದುದು. ಆ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿರುವುದಾದರೆ, ನಮಗೆ ಲಯಬಿಟೀಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವುದಾದರೆ ಆಗ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಪಡೆಯಲುಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಗ್ರಾಚ್ಯುಯಿಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪೆನ್ಷನ್ ಕಾಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. 5ನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಹಿತ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮದೇ ಆದ ಒಂದು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆ. ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗಂತೂ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನವಿದೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಅವರೇನು ಹಣ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದರ 27ರಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಈಗಾಗಲೇತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಕಡಮೆ $1\frac{3}{4}$ ಲಕ್ಷರೂಪಾಯಿ ಫೇಸ್ ವ್ಯಾಲ್ಯೂ ಎಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಬಹುದು. ಅದರ 27 ರಷ್ಟು ಅಂದರೆ 50-60 ಕೋಟಿರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸಂಪಾದನೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ 3ಕಾಸೂಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸ್ಟೇಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲೂ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರಿಂದಲೇ 45 ಲಕ್ಷ ಬರಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕ್ಲೈಮ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೂ ಅದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದ ಕಾರಣ ಎಂದು ಖಂಡಿತ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಯಾರಿಲ್ಲ. ಇರುವ ಸ್ನೇಹ, ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ, ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಒಗ್ಗಟ್ಟು ಇವನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ರೀತ್ಯಾ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರ ಅಸೆಂಟ್ ನಿಂದ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡದ ಮಸೂದೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾವು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಖಂಡಿತ ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಇದು ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರ ಅಸೆಂಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಂಗಿಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರೆಸಿಡೆಂಟರು ಅಸೆಂಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಟೇಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಬೇರೆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್‌ಸೇಷನ್ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಒಂದಾನೊಂದುಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ 119ಲಕ್ಷರೂಪಾಯಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕೆಂದು ಭಾರತಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಅದಾದಮೇಲೆ 164 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರು ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟು

(ಶ್ರೀ. ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್.)

ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೆ ಎಂಬ ಅನುಮಾನ ಸಹ ಒಂದೊಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದೇನೇ ಇರಲಿ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಇದನ್ನು ಇಂಟರ್‌ನಾಷ್ಯನಲ್ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನೋಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಅಂತರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸೂಯೆಜ್ ಕಾಲುವೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡುವುದು ತಿಳಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ಭಾರಿ ಯುದ್ಧ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕಂಡು ಬಂತು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇಡೀ ಜಗತ್ತಿನ ಎಲ್ಲ ಭಾಗದ ಜನರೂ ಸೇರಿ ರಾಜಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದೇ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈಗ 119ಲಕ್ಷ ಎಂದಿದ್ದುದನ್ನು 164 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೇರಿಸಿದರು. ಈ ರೀತಿಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರ್ವಸಮ್ಮತವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂದೆ ತಕರಾರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು. ಮುಂದಿನ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ. ಮುಂದೆ ನಮ್ಮಯುವಕರು ಮತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸಗಾರರಿಗೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆಯುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ--ಹೊರದೇಶದ ತಜ್ಞರೇನಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ಥಾನ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಏನೇ ಆಗಲಿ—ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹೊರದೇಶದವರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ 5ವರ್ಷ ಅವರನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಸೂಚನೆಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ಲಿಂಗಾರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು ಈಗ ತಾನೆ ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಹಾಗೇನಾದರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಅಪಘಾತ ಇನ್ನೊಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಅಗತ್ಯಕಂಡರೆ, ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದರೆ, ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮವರನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬೇಕು ಅವರ ಉಪಯೋಗ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೇಕೋ —ಬೈಂಡಿಗ್ ಇಲ್ಲ—ಅಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕಂಡರೆ ಕೆಲವು ದಿವಸ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಒಂದೇ ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಿಸುವುದು ಧರ್ಮವಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಈ 5 ವರ್ಷದ ಬಂಧನವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇರಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ, ಅದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ, ನ್ಯಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಈಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮವರದೇ ಕಷ್ಟದ ಕೆಲಸ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ಅಥವಾ ಹೊರ ದೇಶದವರು ಸೂಪರ್‌ವೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ನಮ್ಮ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾದಂಥ ನಮ್ಮ ಯುವಕರೂ ಸಹ ಬಹಳ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರೇ. ಅವರಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಣೆಮಾಡಲು ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿದೆಎಂಬುದು ನನ್ನ ಭಾವನೆ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದರೆ ಹೊರಗಿನವರನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಬೇಕಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮವರಿಗೆ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ, ಹೊರಗಿನವರ ಸಹಾಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮಗೆ ಏನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಶಕ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದು. ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಕಷ್ಟವಾದರೂ ನಮ್ಮವರ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೆಲವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ 5 ವರ್ಷ ಕಾಲ ಈಗ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿದೇಶೀ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಈಗ ತಂದಿರುವ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ನಾವು ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ ಕೊಡುವ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲಿರುವ ಲಯಬಿಲಿಟಿ ನಾವು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಸರ್ವಾನುಮತದಿಂದ ಅಂಗೀಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and meet at 3-30.

The House rose for Lunch at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

*Sri Mulka GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Kolar Gold Mining Under-takings (Acquisition) Bill, 1956. I am doubly glad to support this in view of that a resolution tabled by my comrade Sri Gopala Gowda was unanimously passed by this august Assembly in its meeting held in Mysore in October 1955.

Sir, for the nationalisation of Kolar Gold Fields an incessant demand was made by members of the Legislature and the working population in K.G.F. since a long time. In pursuance of these demands the Government has undertaken to bring forward this Bill before us. I am glad that, in spite of protracted and prolonged discussions regarding the nationalisation of K.G.F. and in spite of the hurdles placed before the Government of Mysore by the British capital interest, Government have been able to bring forward this measure for the acceptance of this House.

Sir, in clause 9, they have provided the compensation to be paid to the Companies as Rs. 1.64 crores. Since 1870 these Companies have been exploiting these ores not for the benefit of the workers nor in the interest of the State but in the sole and only interest of making profits. They have made 20 to 22 times the profits out of the total amount invested in these mining companies. In certain years they have declared dividends to the extent of 150 per cent. Apart from what they have derived as dividend, they have secured other gains during the years they placed orders for purchase of machinery and other accessories for working out these mines. The salaries that have

been paid to the Managing Directors who were holding bulk shares in these Companies amount to nearly 10 to 20 per cent of the expenditure incurred in these mines. All told, Sir, they have got back nearly 40 times the investment they made in these Companies. Against the rupee value of the assets or share values of the shares of these Companies, they had invested nearly Rs. 175 lakhs and they have received nearly 80 crores by way of dividend, by way of salaries paid to the Managing Directors and European personnel working in these mines and apart from this they have paid nearly Rs. 8 crores to the United Kingdom by way of income-tax whenever they received huge sums. For the paltry sums of money that they invested in these Companies, it is unfair to claim any compensation for these mines and it is unfair on the part of the Government to concede to their request—in a way it was a demand. They thought that the Government of Mysore may not accede to the request mad by them for the compensation for acquiring these mines. These British capital interests have dubious ways of bringing pressure on the concerned authorities or persons. Through their agents or some other persons concerned, they have been able to influence the Government of India and able to get the lion's share being the compensation for these mines. The Home Minister was pleased to state that they had decided to pay compensation of Rs. 87 lakhs which was for the assets of the mines as valued at that time by the Government of Mysore. Afterwards the quantum was raised to 119 lakhs and now it has been raised to Rs. 164 lakhs. It is really mysterious how the compensation was doubled and how the Government of Mysore has been roped in to pay double the amount of what they had valued these assets. Apart from the compensation of Rs. 164 lakhs they have to incur or bear some other liabilities. The Companies have not provided funds for paying gratuity for the past services rendered by the workers in these mines. It should have been a definite charge on the compensation to be paid to these Companies. For what they have failed to pay towards gratuity fund, the Government of Mysore have not taken up that liability which has not been shown in the compensation that has to be paid to the Companies. If we add those Rs. 40 lakhs it will be nearly Rs. 2 crores 4 lakhs that Companies are going to receive as compensation from the Government of Mysore. The Company had taken moneys more than what the shares were worth in rupees and that amounted to Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 lakhs. The moneys that are held by these Companies in London are not going to form assets of these Companies. So much so, we are losing another Rs. 50 lakhs. In addition to all this, as per the Statement of Objects and Reasons, we have to place nearly 50 lakhs of rupees as working capital for running these mines. Sir, the figure that is required as working capital is a very small amount. As far as I know and as far I have gathered, we require at least 100 lakhs not only as working capital required for running these mines but also for developmental work. So much so, there is so much of financial responsibility and burden on the Government of Mysore that they might find it difficult to run these mines efficiently and they may be driven to the position of cutting down the facilities that have been given to the working population in those mines. I therefore plead that the compensation that is thought to be given to these Companies now is not only excessive but unwarranted and uncalled for. In view of the fact that these Companies have received nearly 40 times the capital that they had invested, they do not deserve any concession by way of compensation.

Sir, there must be some principle underlying for paying compensation when we acquire anything. When you have declared that we want to establish a Socialist Society, when we have declared that we want to narrow down the difference that is existing between the haves and have-nots, what moral right is there to pay those people who have already amassed large amount of money ? I would ask the Government, is it proper, is it moral, is it ethical to pay these British capitalist

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interests such huge compensation? Sir, we know after the repeal of the Gold Duty Act by the Congress Government, Mysore State lost a good deal of income that was being derived from this Gold Duty. Extra funds got by the repeal of the Gold Duty were asked to be utilised for certain purposes as per the agreement.

In page 26 of the Report of the Committee constituted to examine the working of the Agreement of 1949 between the Government and the K.G.F. Mining Companies and allied matters, it is said as follows :—

> "The object of repealing the Gold Duty was to ensure the development and increase the longevity of the mines. It was definitely with this object that it was provided in the Agreement between the Government and the Companies that a certain rate of provision should be made for the purpose of development. But in the opinion of the Committee, this had not been fully complied with. The provision in the Agreement in this respect has been ignored and the necessity for a declaration of a dividend alone would seem to have been kept in view."

This would clearly indicate, Sir, that these Companies were not interested in developing these mines; they were interested in making profits and profits alone. With this frame of mind they have been working these mines and therefore they do not deserve any consideration at the hands of the Government. If however, it is thought that their services are needed for running these mines, I am sure that they will not be interested in running these mines in the interests of the State or the people, but they will be interested in running these mines in getting their salaries. It is unfair to entrust the running of these mines to such a Company if they think of it.

Regarding Section 5, it has already been stated sufficiently that sub-clause (2) and sub-clause (3) need not have been put in this Section. If it is said that the present Companies have shown discrimination with regard to pay and other things between Indian and Non-Indian personnel and if by these the Government have taken power to remove that discrimination that is existing between the Indian and non-Indian, then I will certainly have no objection. But if they is put in here with a view to rationalise and then ultimately retrench the workers, then I am opposed to these sub-clauses.

Sir, but for certain clauses which are obnoxious, I am one with the Government with regard to this Bill.

*SRI H. C. LINGA REDDY (Malur).—Sir, I rise to congratulate the Government on this great achievement of nationalisation of the Kolar Gold Industry, not merely in K.G.F. but even throughout the District. Including the Congressmen, we have urged several times that this industry should be nationalised. Though after a good deal of delay, the Government have thought fit to bring forward this measure, they deserve our hearty congratulations.

This Bill, Sir, marks a great landmark in the history of Mysore State. In fact, it is unique that even the Opposition have seen eye to eye with us and they have been almost sailing with us, and I do not know why they should still sit in the Opposition benches. Sri Hutche Gowda was just now mentioning that this is the second occasion when he is agreeing with the Government and so also the Leader of the Opposition—with regard to the nationalisation of the B.T.C. and with regard to the formation of the States. Again, Sir, when Congress Organisation itself has changed its motto to have a socialistic pattern of society, there is absolutely no necessity for Sri Imam to sit in the Opposition benches. Therefore, I would suggest to him that it is high time he joins the Congress along with his colleagues on the 1st of November 1956.

During the question hour I raised certain points to which the Hon'ble Sri Siddaveerappa, the Minister in-charge, said that these points may be raised now. In the discussion on the Bill, I am glad that many of our friends,

especially those coming from K.G.F., have given expression to those feelings and also apprehensions entertained by the labour in particular has been brought home to the members and also the Minister. Sri Siddaveerappa was kind enough to say that even after placing the Bill before the House, there are certain matters going on in correspondence between the State Government and the Central Government, but I do not know what form finally this Bill would take.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Correspondence has not been entered into. What is a matter for correspondence is about the participation and continuance of the European personnel and various other things.

Sri. H. C. LINGA REDDY.—You were pleased to answer to a question put "whether it is a fact that the Government of India has suggested to the State Government that the European Officers will be given a guarantee for a period of 5 years," you stated that the "it is under the consideration of the State Government." Is it correct, Sir?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Consideration in the sense, the correspondence has not yet been entered into. I will just make a statement about it, because so many Hon'ble Members referring to it. I shall let you know have been the exact position while reply ing to the debate in general.

Sri H.C. LINGA REDDY.—Therefore, Sir, what I would like to submit on this point is, when you have provided here under Section 5 that the same terms of service be continued for all the officers including the employees—Indian and European, I think, if the Government were to make a discrimination between the Indian officers and the officials and the European officers and the officials, it will be frank discrimination and it would be unconstitutional and there will be absolutely no justification for it at all. Therefore I want an assurance on the part of the Government that they are not going to make any such discrimination between the Indian officers and employees and the European officers and employees. Sri Sydney A. Thomas was kind enough to read a telegram received by some important people from Delhi—though he was not in a position to quote the source, that the European officers and employees will be given a guarantee of five years. Therefore, if the Government were to categorically state that it will not be so, we will be really happy. And we urge and request the Government not to agree to any such discriminatory treatment to be meted out to the Indians.

Again, Sir, with regard to other query that was raised by me that there is again some correspondence going on between the State Government and the Central Government with regard to the running of the Industry in future, the Government have not so far categorically denied that there is no such correspondence or there is no such proposal. Therefore the apprehension is entertained by some that the same John Taylor and Company, after the nationalisation, would be in-charge of the running of the industry. As some of my friends already pointed out, that would be a thorough injustice and I would not like to add to the feeling of Sri Mascarenhas because that will be a matter for the Government to think of as to how best the industry has to be run. But what we have to take into consideration under present circumstances is, if the very same people who are today going out, who according to the report of Sri Siddaveerappa's Committee, have done so much injustice and who have exploited our interests to their advantage and are the people who had hitherto had their own interests, to seve if they again come back though the back door and work as managing gents, I am afraid thatit will not be in the interests of the people, the labour and the industry. Therefore, I want a categorical statement, an assurance from the Government on this point also that they are not going to continue the present proprietors to have any interests whatsoever in the future running of the industry.

No doubt you are taking a very bold and important step in the matter of nationalisation of the Gold Mining Industry. I want to know the arrangements you have made for running the

(SRI H. C. LINGA REDDY.)

industry in future. Probably you have a department for it just like the Transport Company or the Department in the Government; but my fear is in a technical matter like this, it is very important that the Govenment thinks ahead of the programme and the work that has to be undertaken rather than leaving it in a nebulous condition like this. No doubt, we will nationalise the industry and all that, but those of us who are in K.G.F. and who are nearer to K.G.F. know that there will be a good bulk of gold extracted in the mines, and there will be a good deal of smuggling. What is the supervisory arrangements that you have already made in this respect? You have merely thought of nationalising the industry and from November 31st it becomes an accomplished fact. If this is date to be implemented immediately, the mines would be vested with the Government. I want to know the arrangements made to run the existing industry. My apprehension is that the Government have not paid sufficient attention to this aspect of the matter.

4 P.M.

At any rate, we have not seen it. We are very anxious to see it and it is said in that area, if about half-a-dozen people were to make up their mind, it is so easy to take away all the gold and no gold will be left to you. Therefore, in spite of nationalising the industry, we will not be profiting in any manner to any extent at all. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to give us a programme, to give us an idea of the arrangement you will be making with regard to running this industry.

I would like to suggest, as many of our friends suggested, the establishment of a Corporation, autonomous and independent having some experts in it and running the industry. I have definite information and I know personally also that there are very highly trained Indians who can run the industry without any difficulty provided they are made to work.

With regard to the services, Sir, no doubt, you have said that their terms will be continued in the future set up also. But specially in view of the Industrial Disputes Act that has come into operation, there is nothing harmful in adding a proviso that when rationalisation of services takes place, it will not be to the detriment of the labour or the workers. I am sure the Government will never discriminate or do any injustice to the labour. But now, why should we allow them to be provoked by this provision to the effect that the Government reserves the power to alter the conditions of service? Therefore, I would request the Government not to insist upon this clause but to add another proviso to the effect that when rationalisation of services takes place, it will not be to the detriment of the labourers.

With these few words, I support this Bill Sir.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ (ಸಾಗರ—ಹೊಸನಗರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಕೋಲಾರ ಬಂಗಾರದಗಣಿ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿರುವ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತ ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪಮಾಡಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂಕೂಡ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಚಾರಿತ್ರಿಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆ ಜ್ವಲಿತವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣವಾಗಲಾರದು. ಯಾಕೆಂದರೆ ಸ್ಟರ್ಲಿಂಗ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯಿಂದ ರುಪೀ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಇದು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಉದ್ಯಮ. ಈಗಿರುವುದು ಜಾನ್ ಟೇಲರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೂ ಆಗಿದ್ದಂಥ 1970 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಗೆ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುವ ಒಂದು ಕರಾರು ಅಥವಾ ಒಪ್ಪಂದವನ್ನು ಈಗಲೇ ನಾವು ರದ್ದುಗೊಳಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬಂದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತಾನೇ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಿಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಖಾಸಗಿ ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಭಂಗಾರದ ಗಣಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣವಾಗಲಾರದೆನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯಂಗಾರ್‌ರವರು ಉಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದೇನೇ ಇರಲಿ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಪಾಸಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಹುಶಃ ಆದಿನ ಇದು ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯಾಗದೆ ಉಳಿಯಿತೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರು ಈ ದಿನ ಈ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ

ನಾನು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಭಾಷಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ಈಗತಾನೇ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರು. 'ಪರಿಹಾರದ್ರವ್ಯ 87·82 ಲಕ್ಷದಿಂದ 119 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಈಗ 164 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದು ಹೆಚ್ಚೆನ್ನುವುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ಆದರೂಕೂಡ ಸಂದರ್ಭವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಲಾರದೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ' ಎನ್ನುವ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ನಾನು ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಸೂದೆ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ ವೀಳೆಯದೆಲೆ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಸಾಕು ಎನ್ನುವುದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೇ ಎಂದು ಅವರು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಮಾಡಿದಾಗ, ನೀವು ವೀಳೆಯದೆಲೆ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರೂಕೂಡ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದ ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ನೇಹ ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ವೀಳೆಯದೆಲೆ ಅಡಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಆಗ ಅದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವದಮೇಲೆ ನಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಅದು ಹಾಸ್ಯದ ಮಾತಲ್ಲ. ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಾನು ಅದೇ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳ್ಳವನಾಗಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಕಾರಣ ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದಿಲ್ಲ, ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಬ್ರಿಟಿಷರು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದವರು, ದೇಶವನ್ನೇ ಗೆದ್ದರು. ಅವರ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಹಿ ಪ್ರಪಂಚದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂರ್ಯನು ಮುಳುಗುತ್ತಲೇ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲ ಒಂದುಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ. ಆ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಈಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಆಕ್ರಮಿಸಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಕೊನೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಳತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಶಕ್ತಿಯಾಯಿತು. ಹೀಗೆ ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಹಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬಂಡವಾಳಶಾಹಿ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಎರಡೂಸೇರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೊತ್ತಿಗೂ ಅವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವವಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಇವುಗಳ ಪ್ರಭಾವದಿಂದ ಮುಕ್ತವಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜಕೀಯದಿಂದ ಈಗ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದರೂಕೂಡ, ಇವೊತ್ತಿಗೂ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕನಿಷ್ಠಪಕ್ಷ 300 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಲಾಭದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ ಪಾಂಚವಾರ್ಷಿಕ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಪರದೇಶದವರ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹಾಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಮಿತ್ರತ್ವ, ಭ್ರಾತೃತ್ವ ಮತ್ತು ಶಾಂತಿ ಪಾಲನೆಗಾಗಿ ಸ್ನೇಹ ಸೌಹಾರ್ದಗಳಿರಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಣೀಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾದ ಉದಾತ್ತ ಧ್ಯೇಯವೆಂದು ನಾನುಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ನೆಹರೂಅವರು ಸೂಯಜ್ ಕಾಲುವೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣಮಾಡಿದ ನಾಸೆರ್‌ರವರನ್ನು ಹೊಗಳುತ್ತಾರೆ; ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನೂ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ನೆಹರೂಅವರು ತಮ್ಮದೇ ಆಗಿರುವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಾನತೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಷಯ ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎತ್ತಿ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂಕೂಡ ಗೋವ ಮತ್ತಿತರ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು, ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಕಾನ್‌ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ "ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕೈಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ" ಎಂದು 31ನೆ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕಟ್ಟುಬದ್ಧರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಕೊಡಲೇಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಧರ್ಮದಮೇಲೆ ಅವರು ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಿ 87·82 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ proper compensation ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಬಂದರು. ಅದು ಇವೊತ್ತು 164 ಲಕ್ಷವಾಗಿದೆ, ಅಂದರೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೆ ಈ Sterling Assets. ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್‌ರವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಪುನರುದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಡಲಾಯಿತೋ ಅಂಥ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳು Sterling Company ಇಂದ Rupee Company ಗೆ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೈಬಿಡಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವ ವಾದ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಮ್ಯಾಸ್ಕರೆನ್ಹಾಸ್‌ರವರು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ technical interpretation, legal interpretation ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಬಹುಶಃ ಅವರು argue ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾನು ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ, liabilities ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಾಗ assets and liabilities ಎರಡನ್ನೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕಹಾಕಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು assets ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅನುಮಾನ ಅಥವಾ ಗಾಬರಿ ಬೇಡವೆಂದು ಹೀಗೆ ಹೇಳಿ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇವೊತ್ತು liabilities ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸುಮಾರು 135 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಸುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಬೋನಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಗ್ರಾಚುಯಿಟಿಗೆ ಫಂಡ್ ಕ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಏನಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಇತರ liabilities ಇವೆ. ಇವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಾವು ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಉದ್ಯಮವನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಐವತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನೂ ಐವತ್ತು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ಈಗಿರುವ ತುರ್ತು ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಒತ್ತಡವನ್ನು ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ನಿಷ್ಠೆಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರಿಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪ್ರಗತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಉನ್ನತಿಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—87.82 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಒಟ್ಟು ಕಾಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದವು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಭೀಮಪ್ಪ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.)

ನಾಯಕರು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ನಾನು ಬಳಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪುಷ್ಟೀಕರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆಂದಲ್ಲ. ಅವರು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದರೆಂದರೆ-ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜಪ್ರಮುಖರೇ ರುಜು ಹಾಕಿ, ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅದು ಕಾನೂನು ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಮಸೂದೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ನಮಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದ ಪರಿಹಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು, ಆದರೆ ಇದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು, ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸಮ್ಮತಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನುಮತಿ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯು ಕಾನೂನಾಗುವುದು ಅಸಂಭವ ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರು ಸೂಚಿಸಿರುವ ಒಂದು ಮಿತಿಗೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು, ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರು ಜನರೂ ಅಂದರೆ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮತ್ತು ಕಂಪೆನಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಜಾರ್ಜ್ ಟೇಲರ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು, ಸೇರಿ ಒಮ್ಮತವಾದ ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದೀತು ಎನ್ನುವ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ, ಈ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಅವರು ವಾದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹೊತ್ತು ನಾವು ಬಹಳ ಇಕ್ಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ನಮಗೆ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ; ನಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ 9—10 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮಾನಸ್ಕಂದರೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದು ಡಾ|| ಲೋಹಿಯಾರವರು ಹೇಳುವ ಹಾಗೆ, exuberant internationalism ಆಗಿದೆ, ಎಗ್ಝ್ಯುಬರೆನ್ಸ್ ಇದೆ and we must become the heroes of the cease fire. ಈ ಭಾವನೆ ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಸಣ್ಣ ಒಂದು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನ ಇಡುವಾಗ ನಾನು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ನೆಹ್ರೂ ಅವರು ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳು ನಮಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದೃಢವಾದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಇದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರ, ಹಿಂದೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಬರೀ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಒಂದು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಬಗೆಹರಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—May I suggest to the Hon'ble Member and the House that it may be an advice and it is not binding on you. Therefore, you need not throw the blame on them. You can throw the Bill out or bring an amendment for lessening the compensation.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I thank you, Sir. May I also add that they are not here to defend themselves. What is the good of criticising the Central Government who are not able to answer all the charges made by the Hon'ble Member? He may say the compensation paid is very excessive. No doubt, the Central Government has a right to tender advice because it comes under the concurrent list and also under article 31 it is incumbent to get the assent of the President before the Bill we pass becomes law. Therefore, they have tendered the advice. It is left to us to accept or reject.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Should we not comment on the advice?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—You better comment on me and say that I am wrong in having accepted the advice.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಇದು ಅಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಮಲಗಿರುವಾಗ ಮನೆಗೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಬಂದು ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಎಚ್ಚರವಾದರೆ ನಮಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಕೊಡಬಾರದೆ ಎಂದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವವರನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳೆಹೊಡೆದು ಲೂಟಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವವರನ್ನು ಕೇಳುವ ಹಾಗಿದೆ.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I would like the Hon'ble Member to be more explicit. What does he mean by 'kolle' and 'looty'?. I want him to be more explicit and more clear. There is no meaning in talking in an ortatorical tone.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA.—What I mean by that is that India has been looted and plundered since so many years - nearly for one full century and this loot and plunder is still continuing and in some cases it has been going on under this so called Republic of India or Self-Government. So, what pains me very much is that. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಅಂಬೆಗಾಲು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಕೇಳುವ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಏನಿದೆ? ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಸೂದೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಅಂಥ ಅಡ್ವೈಜ್ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಅಡ್ವೈಜ್ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಮತ್ತು ಜನದ ಗೌರವವನ್ನು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ಪರಿಣಾಮವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಹೊರದೇಶದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಈ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಎಂದಾದರೂ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಬಹುದೆ? ಇದೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಪರರ ಆಸ್ತಿಯ ಕಡೆ ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆವಹಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕ್.—ಅವರು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಲೂಟಿ ಹೊಡೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಲೂಟಿಹೊಡೆಯಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಹಾಗಲ್ಲ. ರಾಜಕೀಯವಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆರ್ಥಿಕವಾಗಿ ಶೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿರುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಯಾವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದೆಯೋ ಆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದೊಡನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ನಾವು ಮೈತ್ರಿಯಿಂದ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಯಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈತ್ರಿಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಂತಿದೆ. ಷರತ್ತಿನ ಒತ್ತಡ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು ಒತ್ತಡ ನೋಡಿ ನಾವು ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುವಾಗ ಹೊರದೇಶ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

Appeas ment has got its own limitations. We cannot be so beggarly or we cannot be so humiliated before another nation in any deal. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿಗೂ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಏಷ್ಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಧೈರ್ಯದಿಂದ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆಯಿಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಮಸೂದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯನ್ನು ಅಪೀಸ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಪ್ರಪೋಸ್‌ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ತೀರ ಕಡಿಮೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಂತೋಷಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಡಿವೈಸ್ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಧಕ್ಕೆತರುವ ಸಲಹೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಘಂಟಾಘೋಷವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅವರಿಗೆ ಲೀಸ್ ಇನ್ನೂ 14 ವರ್ಷವಿದೆಯಲ್ಲಾ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.—ಇದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಟೆಂಡ್‌ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತಶಕ ಎರಡುಸಾವಿರ ವರ್ಷಗಳವರೆಗೂ ನಡೆಯಬಹುದು. ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಈಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗಿ ಸೂಚನೆಮಾಡಿರುವ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ನಾನು ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಭೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನಃಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಡಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಲೆಕ್ಕದ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಏನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆಯೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದು ಪರಿಹಾರದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದು ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾನ್ ಟೈಲರ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಬೇರೆ ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬಾಗಿಲಿನಿಂದ ಅವರು ಬಂದು ಮೇಲೆ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಥವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಲಹೆಪಡೆಯಲು ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಾವು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಬೇರೆ ಮಾತು. ಅವರು ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

We are not undertaking this as a vindictive measure. ಆಗಲೇ 'entered into correspondence' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ, we need not enter into any correspondence. ಇಂಥ ಕರೆಸ್ಪಾಂಡೆನ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ನಾವು ಹೋಗಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನಾವು ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಂತದವರು. ದೊಡ್ಡವರಿಂದ ಪ್ರೆಷರ್ ಬಂದಾಗ ಸೈನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂದರ್ಭ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತವಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಈಗ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಂಪೆನಿಯ ಆಸ್ತಿಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ವಶಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಯೆ ಅಥವಾ ಜಾನ್‌ಟೈಲರ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಪರಿಹಾರಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಯೇ ಎಂಬ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಿದೆ.

ಅಸೆಟ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಮತ್ತು ಲೀಸ್ ಟರ್ಮಿನೇಟ್‌ಮಾಡುವುದು ಎರಡೂ ಸೇರಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಜಾನ್‌ಟೈಲರ್ ಕಂಪನಿಯಿಂದ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ನಾವು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನೂ ಸೇರಿಸಿ ಕಾಂಪೆನ್ಸೇಷನ್ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಇದು ಮೂರನೆಯ ವಿಷಯ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ಈ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದುವರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುವುದು ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಒಂದು ಒಪ್ಪಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಾತುಕತೆಗೆ ಕೈಹಾಕಬಾರದೆಂಬುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಖಚಿತವಾದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ 20 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವಂಥ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಸಮೂಹವಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಮುಖಂಡರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಸ್. ಅವರು ಈಗತಾನೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಅನುಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅವರೀದಿವಸ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳ ಬೆನ್ನುವ ಳೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾಣವನ್ನು ಸಹ ಹಿಂದು ಮುಂದು ನೋಡದೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾದಂಥ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶಗಳು ಅಲ್ಲಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವರ ಹಿತರಕ್ಷಣೆಯೇ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಇಂದಿನ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿರಬೇಕ . ತಾವು ಈಗ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜ್ 5ರ ಒಳಪ್ರಕರಣದ (2) ಮತ್ತು (3)ರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೂ ಸರಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಇವುಗಳ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ಆ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಪಂಚಾಯಿತಿಗೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಡುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆಂದು ನಾನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ವಿಚಾರವಿದೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ತನಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಶ್ರೀ ಸ್ವಾಮಿದೊರೈ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿಡ್ನಿಥಾಮಸ್ ರವರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆ ಪಾಸಾದ ಬಳಿಕ ಅವರ ಸದಸ್ಯಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಚ ಧಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ಡಿಸ್‌ಕ್ವಾಲಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಅಥವಾ ಆ ಅನರ್ಹತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೊಡೆದುಹಾಕಲು ಸೂಕ್ತ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು—ಉಚಿತವಾದುದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡರವರು ಅವರದೇ ಆದಂಥ ಒಂದು ಶೈಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರೋ ಒಬ್ಬರು ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ನಮ್ಮವರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥವರು ನಮಗೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ನಮ್ಮವರಿದ್ದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಉಪಕಾರಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದು ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶದ ಒಂದು ದೌರ್ಭಾಗ್ಯವೆಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. "ಉಪ್ಪುತಿಂದ ಮನೆಗೆ ಎರಡು ಬಗೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ" ಎನ್ನುವ ಗಾದೆ ನಮ್ಮ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಗೋಪಾಲಗೌಡ.)

ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಹುಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು. ಇದಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಭಾರತ ದೇಶದ ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಹಿತವನ್ನು ಲಕ್ಷ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಚಿನ್ನದ ಗಣಿಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗ್ ವರ್ಗದವರು 2,000ಕ್ಕೂ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಪರದೇಶದ ಜನರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಂತೆಯೇ ಇನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದ ಬಂಡವಾಳ—ಪರದೇಶದವರ ಆಡಳಿತವಿದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಘೋಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಆ ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ತತ್ವಗಳನ್ನು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರುವುದಾದರೆ ಯಾರು ಈ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೂ ದುಡಿಯುತ್ತಿರುವರೋ ಅಂಥ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ "ಇದು ನಮ್ಮದು" ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಮೂಡುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ ಪಕ್ಷದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಿಯತನಕ ಗಮನಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಅವರು ಜನತೆಯ ನಿಷ್ಠೂರಕ್ಕೆ ತಲೆಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. "ಅಕ್ಕಿಯಮೇಲೆ ಆಸೆ—ನೆಂಟರ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರೀತಿ" ಎನ್ನುವಂತೆ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮ್ಮ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿ ಮುಗಿಯಬಾರದು—ನೆಂಟರು ಬಡವಾಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಜನರೇ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಆ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆಯ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿ ನಿಂತುಕೊಂಡು ಇಂದು ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ಲಿಂಗಾರೆಡ್ಡಿಯವರು ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ಕಾರ್ಪೋರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನೇಮಿಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಅದರಿಂದ ದುಡಿಯತಕ್ಕ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ನಮ್ಮದು, ಇದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಉದ್ಧಾರವಾಗುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬ ಭಾವನೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಲು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಲೇ ಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕೆಲವು ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್‌ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಲ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೂ ಆ ಕಂಪೆನಿಗಳ ಆಡಳಿತ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕವರ್ಗವೇ ಬೇರೆ ಮ್ಯಾನೇಜಿಂಗ್‌ಪಕ್ಷವೇ ಬೇರೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆಗಳು ಬಂದುಹೋಗಿವೆ. ಇಂಥ ಭಾವನೆಗಳುಂಟಾಗಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿರಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಭಾವನೆ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಬೇಗ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರತರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಆ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಮಾಹಿತಿ—ತರಬೇತುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ದೊರೆಯುವಂಥ ಅವಕಾಶಗಳಿರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದದು. ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಜಾಗ್ರತಿಯನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಆ ಕಾರ್ಮಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ. ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದಹೊರತೂ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್ಸಿನವರು ಸಾರಿರುವ ಆ ಸೋಷಿಯಲಿಸ್ಟಿಕ್ ಪ್ಯಾಟ್ರನ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೊಸೈಟಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ತಾವು ಈಗ ತಂದಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಮಸೂದೆ ಆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ತತ್ವಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಗುಣವಾಗಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ. ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲವಾದರೆ ಅದೊಂದು "ಗತಜಲ ಸೇತು ಬಂಧನ" ಎನ್ನುವ ಸನ್ನಿವೇಶವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಯಾವುದೋ ಒಂದು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹೊರರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದವರು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದುಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅಪಾರ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋದರು. ಆ ಉದ್ಯಮವು ಇಂದು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಗತಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಚಪಲದ ಸಂಪ್ರದಾಯವಿದೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ: 'ಶವದ ಮೇಲೆ ರೂಪಾಯಿಟ್ಟು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತುಪ್ಪ ಹಚ್ಚಿ, ಹೊಸ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ" ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ಅದೇರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಅಪಾರ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಹಾಕಲೇಬೇಕು, ಇದು ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನನ್ನ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ತಾವೇನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನ್ನ ಆಸೆಯಿರುವುದು ತಾವು ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯಮಾಡಿ-ಆ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನಾದರೂ ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗಾಗಿ ವಿನಿಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಆ ಹಣ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಡ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉಳಿದಂತೆ ಆಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತಲ್ಲ ಎನ್ನುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಆ ರೀತಿ ಈಗಲೂ ಉಳಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ಹಣವನ್ನೇ ತಾವು ಮತ್ತೆ ಈ ಉದ್ಯಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಳಸಲು ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಆದರೆ ಕಟ್ಟಕಡೆಗೆ ಈ ಎರಡನೆಯ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಸೂದೆಯೊಂದನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ನಮ್ಮ ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಹಾಗೂ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಪಟ್ಟಂಥ ಶ್ರಮವೇ ಬಹು ಅಭಿನಂದನೀಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಅವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಶ್ರಮ ವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಏಕೆ ಅವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಷಿವಲ್‌ರಸ್ ಆಗೇ ದುಡಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ, even to the extent of incurring displeasure at high quarters. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಚಿರಋಣಿಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಬೆಂಬಲವನ್ನು ನೀಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Mr. Speaker Sir, on the last day when I wanted that the House should discuss this Bill in great detail, I had in my mind then that the world outside should know the generosity with which the foreign interests have been treated in India. I had that in mind and even while I stated that more attention should be devoted to the clauses of the Bill, I made it very clear that while we mete out justice to these foreign interests, we must also show to the world that it is not only justice that is done but it should also appear to be justice. That was my main idea in asking for a fuller debate on this Bill.

My Hon'ble friends have examined in detail the various clauses of the Bill. It is not necessary for me to reiterate what has already been done by more than one speaker. I would only draw the attention of this Hon'ble House to the clauses of this Bill in contradiction to the clauses of the Bangalore Transport Services Bill. That is an Indian Company and even on that

occasion the House was very generous. But when compared to those clauses, nevertheless I may say that we are more than just to a foreign investor in India. While we are taking over all the liabilities both shown here and not fully disclosed, in the case of the other Company, Sir, we were very reluctant to take over the payment of income-tax. Of course, the House was pleased to enhance the compensation to that Company so that the Company may not feel the be aggrieved.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is an example that the crying child gets more!

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It does not follow suit. Therefore I want all the foreign interests to know that they will not only be treated justly but even generously. The propaganda that is carried on abroad in the case of these Companies, has no justification whatever that the Indian Government ever intended even in the remotest manner to expropriate the assets built by those foreign interests.

Sir, if I can only make a little digression and state, though it is not very relevant to this issue, the Company themselves have violated the terms of the agreement entered into with the Government of Mysore. They had solemnly undertaken that they would abide by the terms of that agreement, build up developmental fund for the propose of showing development every year and without the concurrence of the Government they would not create pension fund nor increase the salaries of their employees. Inspite of all this, they did increase the salaries and created the pension fund. It was open to the Government of Mysore to have had recourse to an arbitration on these two grounds. Inspite of all this, when it came to the question of taking over these undertakings, not only the State Government but even the Government of India have taken a very broad view. They have ignored the breach of agreement. As my Hon'ble friend Sri Bheemappa Naik put it, because it was a case of foreign investor they did not want any foreign investor to feel that they would not be treated fairly and as quarely in an independent India where Government are anxious to industrialise this country, where they intentionally invite foreign capital and where they are anxious to have best of relations with all the foreign investors. It is only these higher motives that must have prompted the Government to suggest a very high and excessive compensation.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Chennagiri).—So, you agree with Sri Gopala Gowda.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That is more than justified on other considerations.

It is therefore, Sir, that I wanted proper publicity for the steps that we are taking to-day to nationalise this concern. Sir, Goldmines are not found everywhere and companies are not formed to run the gold mines in a light-hearted manner. It is indeed a wasting asset and it is a very risky venture too. That is the reason why for the assets that they have built up, for the know-how that they have supplied, they are not only to be amply compensated and more than amply compensated. Therefore, there should be no grouse whatever on the K.G.F. Companies, nor any foreign investor should feel aggrieved whenever Government takes steps to nationalise them. Therefore, it is more than certain that in any case of such a nationalisation it is not only there should be a reasonable compensation but even a generous compensation should also be given because they have to get themselves rehabilitated elsewhere when their undertakings are nationalised. My idea was only that and nothing beyond that.

Another point which I would like to stress on this occasion is: some of my Hon'ble friends stated that Indian personnel there are more than competent to run this industry. I do not deny that, but, still Sir, when we are not fully familiar with the gold mining industry of this kind and when these mines are the deepest mines, it is only prudence that we should retain some of them as employees for a stipulated period. In all the new industries that are being built up in India, the Government of India have entered into contractual relationship with foreign firms. Take the case of

(SRI T. MARIAPPA.)

Hindustan Machine Tools, when the Company was about to be established, they entered into regular partnership with a Swiss firm. They even participated in the capital, but a time came when before the lapse of even five years that the Government of India was prepared to dispense with them and entered into fresh agreement with the company hormoniously without any grouse whatever on either party. That Swiss Firm was retained as consultants. Here in this case also, I would suggest to the Government that it would not be advantageous to retain Messrs. John Taylor & Co., however valuable their service might be, however necessary their technical know-how may be, as Managing Agents, they might be retained as "Consultants" for a stipulated period. Even so with regard to the foreign employees who are already in the Company. Sir, even in the case of Hindustan Machine Tools, a number of foreign employees were there in the beginning; almost every year they get reduced; now perhaps we have not more than 60 people. They will gradually get reduced in the course of 3-4 years. Sir, I happened to go to Bhakra Nangal. There were 400 engineers to begin with, now there were only 40 engineers. Therefore, even in this case, it is better that the Government of Mysore before they could get themselves entangled—I advisedly use the word "entangle," let them have circumspection; let them be engaged as consultants for a stipulated period but not as Managing Agents of the new corporation that we are likely to establish for running that industry.

Moreover Sir, the Government of Mysore has got sufficient experience of some of these industries. They have no managing system at all. In fact, according to the new industrial policy of the Government of India, Managing Agency is a taboo; let us not revive a system which is not only outmoded but also not in the best interests of the country. Therefore technical men may be retained there. Even Messrs. John Taylor and Company may be retained there as "Consultants". After all they have got a lot of experience and they were also managing the gold mining companies. Therefore it would be to our advantage to retain them as consultants and that too for a stipulated period. Then we will be free to dispense with their services.

I would like them to be very cautious with regard to any further agreement that we are likely to enter into with Messrs. John Taylor & Company.

I would have relished another clause in this Bill, where the Government of Mysore would have additional power of keeping back certain amount of compensation as they had stipulated in the B.T.C. Bill, where they could retain certain percentage whenever they discovered certain deficiencies. Unfortunately in this case, there seems to be a negotiated settlement and the Bill is based also on the terms of that settlement.

Sir, as you are aware,—you were also on the Gold Relief Committee, I was also on that Committee,—it was my experience, that it would be very difficult to find out a matter unless they disclose these things. There is no good mincing the matters, but nevertheless this is a settlement arrived at beetween the two parties. We have to honour that agreement. But the question wolud be this: you are going to take over the assets and liabilities, but do it early; let there be quick action and find out what exactly is the matter. Even then you are not a free agent, we have got to abide by the decision of the arbitration. Therefore it would be much better if you place all the cards and try to get a fair decision which would be favourable to us. With these few words, I support this Bill.

SRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA (Ramanagaram).—Sir, the question of Nationalisation of these Gold Mines has commanded the unanimous approval of this House. Step by step, various parties on the floor of this House have unitedly sponsored this measure. On earlier occasions, I have referred to the magnificent role this House has played in the matter of taking this far-reaching step. I therefore do not propose to discuss the merits of nationalisation or the general considerations that arise out of this measure. I want

to confine myself to the question of compensation.

Sir, it is admitted on all hands that the compensation now fixed in the Bill is excessive. The only argument in support of it is that this is a negotiated settlement. Sir, I wish to state, even in the matter of negotiated settlement, there must be fair compensation—fair compensation means neither an under-estimate nor an over-estimate. Without mincing matters, I would like to state that the compensation now fixed in the Bill is an over-estimate.

Sir, I had, as the House is aware, something to do with nationalisation and fixing the compensation. This compensation had to be fixed on very well-known principles. Although I handled this subject, I was not keeping in mind either the consideration that this Company should be deprived of its legitimate dues or we should be generous at the expense of the tax-payer. What I wanted was just compensation—fair compensation in the strict sense of the term. In order to fix the compensation, we followed the well-known method of fixing the compensation on the basis of market value of the shares. That was the principle that was adopted in the case of nationalising the Imperial Bank. I understand that is also the principle on which nationalisation of Steel Companies was effected in the United Kingdom. I therefore thought that these two precedents were the very correct precedents for us to follow. On that basis we looked into the list of "Share Market Operations." We were just; we did not want to take the market value of the shares into consideration after the question of nationalisation was mooted. We therefore took the rates that prevailed before the nationalisation was publicly discussed; on that basis the figure arrived at was Rs. 87·8 lakhs. To me Sir, that is the correct figure, that is the fair figure. But the Companies stated that that was a very low amount. The Companies urged that their assets were greater in value. Naturally the Government of India has the authority constitutionally as well as politically to find out what is the just settlement between the two contending parties. When the representatives of this Legislature approached the Government of India to discuss this matter, it was agreed that the Government of India should finally fix the compensation after hearing both the parties. In fact, I took objection from the very beginning that Mysore Government should be treated on par with these Companies as though they are of equal status. Even so, the Government of India thought that they would be doing the right thing in hearing representation of the Mining Companies. It was specifically understood that after hearing the views of the Mysore Government and the views of the Companies, the Government of India should fix the compensation. The Government of India appointed a Technical Committee and that Technical Committee consisted of Government of India Senior Officers. That Committee after having gone through all the relevant facts came to the conclusion that the compensation to be fixed should be Rs. 119 lakhs.

Sir, at that stage I left the Ministry. I was under the impression that this Rs. 119 lakhs was far in excess of the amount that we had arrived at. I have already told you, Sir, that compensation was not fixed by the Government of Mysore arbitrarily; it was on the basis of the market value of the shares prevailing prior to the question of nationalisation coming up before the public.

5 P.M.

No fairer proposition could have been made, But since the Government of India had entered the scene and since they took up the responsibility of fixing the amount, we had to accept this sum of 119 lakhs rather reluctantly. Even when this amount was mentioned to us through correspondence, I wrote a letter immediately that this amount was in excess of what we considered to be a fair compensation. Then I was given to understand that it was the decision of the Central Government and we had to accept it. Subsequently, the Mysore Government

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accepted this sum. Now, I am rather surprised that we have to pay about 45 lakhs in excess of the sum that had been determined by the Government of India. In the matter of fixing the compensation of this sum of 119 lakhs Sir, the Central Cabinet took the decision. The then Finance Minister Sri C. D. Deshmukh participated in those negotiations from the beginning to the end and it was on his advice that the Central Cabinet accepted the figure of 119 lakhs. That is what I was given to understand. What makes either the Mysore Government to accept or the Government of India to propose 164 lakhs now, I am not able to understand fully Sir. I see the force of the argument advanced by my friend Sri Mariappa that this is a foreign concern and we have to assure the capitalists in other countries that we will not only be just but even generous. If it is a matter of generosity, I have no argument. If it is a matter of paying half-a-crore of rupees for the goodwill of this English Company, I have no quarrel. What we propose to do now is to fix what is called fair compensation I feel that the sum recommended by the Committee of the Government of India and subsequently accepted by the Central Cabinet, namely 119 lakhs, is the amount that should legitimately be paid. Even though that amount exceeds by several lakhs the sum the Mysore Government recommended, namely, 87·8 lakhs, we have to aceept it because we agreed to the Government of India arbitrating as it were in regard to the quantum of compensation. When the Government of India has arbitrated once and fixed the figure at 119 lakhs, why should the Government of India again revise this sum by such a big figure as 45 lakhs? On the other hand, I would have thought that the sum should have been reduced because the Mysore Government was continuously making representation that the fair compensation is 87·8 lakhs and not more. Instead of giving a decision, as they say, in favour of the people, they have increased the sum to this enormous extent, in favour of the Company. If it is a negotiated settlement, we are still free to urge the Government of India to reconsider this sum that has been fixed. That is a matter for this House to consider, to judge and to decide. It is a matter in which I cannot do anything. If whatever is said by the authority in Delhi and we have to implicitly accept, there will be hardly any responsibility vested in this House Sir. When our conscience is clear that the basic principles that we have adopted are just not only for India but throughout the world, I fail to see this enormous increase of 45 lakhs which has to be paid to this Company. I know that India's credit in the international world is very high. I agree with my friend that we should do nothing which would adversely affect that reputation. But Sir, does this reputation rest on the payment of Rs. 45 lakhs to these Companies? Does this reputation rest on the good will of these few shareholders in England as compared with the many capitalists throughout the world? Even if it goes to international arbitration, I feel confident that the figure that we have fixed previously, namely 87·8 lakhs, is a just one. That is the basis on which nationalisation of steel in England has taken place. That is the basis on which the Imperial Bank has been nationalised in India. The very principles adopted by these two countries has been adopted by Mysore Government in fixing the compensation of 87·8 lakhs. I fail to see why we should go to this extent of buying goodwill with half-a-crore of rupees.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair.]

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I have heard with rapt attention to the remarks made by the Hon'ble Members. I am thankful to them for the universal support that they have given to this measure though, of course, there is room for honest difference of opinion on certain clauses. But generally, every Hon'ble Member that spoke on this occasion, welcomed the measure and gave his full support to this Bill. I am thankful to them. I am indeed

thankful to this House but for whose goodwill, support and encouragement, Government would have found it rather very difficult to sponsor a measure of this nature. I once again thank the House and I am grateful to the House for the support they have given me.

Sir, broadly speaking, it is a good thing that this debate was not closed on the very first day as we originally scheduled. In a measure like this, it is much better that the country knows what exactly is the position with regard to this Bill. Instead of giving room for some kind of hush hush talk, or some kind of gestures or some kind of vague generalisations, it is much better that everything that we feel in this behalf is placed here before this sovereign body, which is the repository of the conscience of the country. It is much better that the public knows what exactly the Government have done, whether they have erred anywhere and if so, where ; or whether they have done this in the interest of the country. As a matter of fact, Sir, on that day, certain members asked me whether it was absolutely essential that discussion should be closed on the first day alone. I told my friend Sri Mariappa that I was not very anxious to close on that day alone if the House wanted to have a full dress debate on this subject. We have now had that debate and now nobody can say that, it was not fully discussed.

Broadly speaking, there are certain broad headings under which criticisms or remarks have been made. As I have already said, there is room for honest difference of opinion on some of these clauses. First and foremost, I would like to deal with the question of compensation that will have to be paid to the Companies. That seems to have attracted the attention of the whole House and I believe also the attention of the whole country.

So far as that point is concerned, Sir, I have nothing to hide. I am prepared to place all the cards on the table. I am one of those who believe that in a democratic set up it is better that everybody knows how things have developed, how things have shaped and how ultimately Government had to agree to this amount of 164 lakhs. But, I do not at all agree with some of the pungent remarks passed by my friend Sri Gopala Gowda against those that are not here.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—They are sweet remarks.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Of course, salt is also sometimes sweet. Sir, he said that Central Government has imposed the decision on us. I do not agree with that. Central Government have tendered advice and if anything has gone wrong, hold us responsible; do not hold them responsible. It is up to this House to accept it or reject it. It is up to this House, even though it is a negotiable statement, to accept it or reject it.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Supposing we reject it ; what will happen ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That is a matter left to you to consider. As I said, it is left to the President to give his assent or with hold his assent. What happens to the Bill is left to you to think over. Sir, I take the House into confidence and narrate certain events that led us to the final determination of this figure. As the House is aware, when the Committee was constituted in the year 1954, it was never our intention to nationalise these mines. It was never before our mental picture, although my friend Sri Vasan made a very unkind remark. I gave him an opportunity to put a note. That apart, what happened then was, we were trying to find out whether the Companies were paying what is justly due to Mysore Government and whether they were properly working out the Agreement of 1949 which was entered into at enormous sacrifice to the State Exchequer with the larger interest of having the longivity of the mines and various other things before us. If one sees the terms of reference of that Committee and finding of that Committee, it would be seen that nationalisation was farther from our mind. Afterwards things developed. Events developed to such an extent that ultimately the Government came to the only irresistible conclusion that if we have to safeguard the national asset,

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there is no other way but to nationalise these mines. That is the decision we arrived at after two or three months.

Then, Sir, a Bill was worked. We were requesting the Government of India to tell us the reactions. Afterwards a draft Bill was prepared. That draft Bill was sent to them for prior concurrence as per the convention. It so happened, when that was sent to them it was followed by a letter from the Chief Minister on 3rd March 1956 wherein it was stated that 87.81 lakhs was the compensation which, according to Government of Mysore, was a proper compensation that could be paid in the case. How we fixed that compensation was also narrated. We fixed the compensation taking particular dates. The date for Champion Reefs and Nandydroog was 6th January 1955. We gave a generous date, a date, which according to our view, could not be disputed by anybody. Then, we fixed for Mysore Mine as June 1955 as that was the period in which the market quotation would be found to be the highest. Then on 21st March 1956 the Minister in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Government of India, wrote to us stating that Government of India felt considerable doubt about the quantum of compensation. Even at an early stage the Government of India stated it. As to why they said and what were the reasons, I will let you know later in a little more detail. I said in my introductory remark that Government of India were good enough to meet the representatives of the Government of Mysore. The Hon'ble Minister for Education and myself went to Delhi in the month of September, (I believe it was 17th September 1956), and we were taken into full confidence. It is not as though it is nationalising one British concern or a foreign concern. There are various other British concerns working in this country. Sir, if one sees the structure of our Second Five-Year Plan, it is an admitted fact that we depend to a very large extent upon foreign money for implementing successfully that Plan. I also know, Sir, what an amount of public interest this nationalisation of the Kolar Gold Mines created in the foreign press including U.K. and U.S.A. and various other countries even including remarks from the World Bank. That was the position. Here, it was a question of creating that amount of confidence in an investor who is living thousands of miles away from us. He is not coming here only with an altruistic purpose. He must be sure that what he invests here is guaranteed by way of a safe return.

Sir, it was open to us to say and stick and assert that we are not prepared to pay more than 87 lakhs. What the consequences would have been, I need not explain, is apparent. Primarily the Government of India, who have a over-riding responsibility for the overall economic development of this country, must be satisfied that no foreign firm has been unfairly and unjustly treated. There is no precedent here, in India, of any foreign company being nationalised by any State Government. This is the first of its kind. That is why every foreign investor, whether it be in the U.K., U.S.A. or elsewhere, is anxious to find out what the fate of this would be. I am glad that the Government of India took us into confidence and showed to us the real picture as to how exactly the foreign market was reacting to this question of nationalising the Kolar Gold Mines. Therefore, I request you to kindly bear that one factor in mind. It is not as though we have been paying any money for purchase of their goodwill. There is one argument to say that we have been over-paying. That is a different matter. But in the opinion of Government of India nothing should be done in the case of a single solitary instance of a foreign country which should go counter to the question of investment of foreign capital in this country. Mysore Government could not, in the larger interest of the country, think of stating that what we say alone is just or right. May be, as some of our friends say, 'here is a firm which has taken 26 times or even a little more; so they have no right to ask anything more.' But it should not be worked out in that manner at all. We are taking an existing lease for which adequate

compensation will have to be paid. It is with that view and in that background you will have to look.

Then Sir, again on 23rd March 1956 the Government addressed a letter and told them that "probably a solitary instance like this may not have a reflection on the over-all foreign market."

Then, on 16th April 1956, we addressed a letter to the Government of India. The letter was addressed by the Chief Minister wherein we agreed like this:

> "Regarding the compensation to be paid, personally I have no objection to the Government of India fixing the quantum. But it may be borne in mind that the ultimate authority for agreeing to the quantum is the Mysore Lgislature. Hence I feel the determination of the final figure must be as nearly as possible to the views of the State Legislature."

After a good deal of correspondence we stated:

> "It is now for the Government of India to determine the amount of compensation which they consider adequate and fair..."

"Whatever amount is fixed as compensation has to be accepted by the Legislature and both the Houses have to be convinced of the reasonableness of the amount." Then discussion was held by me in Delhi to find out whether it would be possible to come to an agreement. K. G. F. Management were sitting sky-high; they were asking Rs. 14 crores, 10 crores, 6 crores and so on, and for each demand putting forth plausible arguments. Of course my learned friend made a reference to a gentleman. Whatever my feelings are, in order to fit in my remarks to the Office I hold, I suppress my feelings. I do not say anything on that point.

Then, it so happened I told categorically on 8th May 1956 that it is impossible to come to any agreement. At this stage we sent a draft Bill and we were requesting the Government of India to give their consent to it. The Government of India for their own information, to find out what exactly would be the reasonable quantum of compensation in this case, appointed a Committee consisting of top ranking officers of the Government of India, which is also known as the Kaul Committee. They took memorandums both from the Government of Mysore and from the Companies. It would be better if I mention one or two salient points as to the stand taken by the Government of Mysore even with regard to the Kaul Committee. Those things are also in the memorandum. We claimed that 87·8 lakhs would be a proper compensation that can be paid and we further stated that apart from 87·8 lakhs there were still some assets left. So far as these assets are concerned, I would like to clear one point. The Companies have been saying that they have no right to the sterling assets held in England. In order to find out whether they have any right or not, we have also registered our case stating that we have a right to the sterling assets also; but legal opinion of British Solicitors is that it is a debatable point and it is a matter to be decided by the Courts.

Then we asked as to what the contingent liabilities that the Government will have to take are. It all comes to Rs. 136·2 lakhs but none need be scared. We need not pay this here and now. These liabilities are attached to any running concern and when you take assets you also take liabilities. These liabilities will have to be paid year by year out of the revenues from the mines. In a way the liability will come to about Rs. 136·2 lakhs. We argued finally and we stated that it is not merely 87·8 lakhs that we are paying but we would be paying nearly 255·48 lakhs according to us. We should not in this connection forget that here were two parties, though of course one was a sovereign party and another was a contracting party. I want to make clear one point at this stage. Personally I had no doubt in my mind as one who was working at this measure ever since I was placed in charge of it,

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that compensation of Rs. 87·8 lakhs is an arguable fair compensation that can be fixed. But I had no doubt that in a way it is easy to call it fair but fix it somewhere at 150 lakhs. But I never mentioned it because it was a bargaining point and now that this question has been discussed here threadbare I want to say what I had in my mind. When the Companies were saying that Rs. 14 crores would be reasonable compensation, I do not think it is quite possible to fix the quantum at less than Rs. 87·8 lakhs. I argued and stated that apart from 87·8 lakhs to be paid to them, if certain deductions are made the Companies themselves will have to pay something to the Government of Mysore. We, as lawyers know when we have a point to urge, let us urge. So, I was urging with all sincerity at my command because I was dealing with a man whom you can very well imagine. The Company, on the other hand, put their case before that Committee. Their case was:

"The Company consider.........
..............total 10·5 crores."

They further stated 'for insurance purposes 6·39 crores' and so many other things and finally they say "we could not go below 4 crores."

5-30 P.M.

That was their case ultimately. The Committee examined all these points and then came to the conclusion that the stock exchange value of the share is the proper thing that could be paid. That is No. 1. No. 2, what is the period that will have to be taken was the next point they considered. They said that if you take the figure on an isolated date, *viz.*, 6th January 1955 and June 1955, it will lead to very wrong conclusions. This is what they say, regarding the date. They further came to the conclusion that they must ask the Companies to give a particular period. They gave a period 1945-49—a period of 5 years, which would work out on an average to Rs. 225 lakhs as the value of the shares. Then they took another figure 1950-54 which would work out at Rs. 101 lakhs. Because there was large disparity, they struck a mean figure and then came to the conclusion that Rs. 164 lakhs would be a proper compensation that would be paid to the Company. That is the finding of the KAUL Committee. I have also seen cases where the average of a particular period is taken, *viz.*, it may be five years or ten years. Even with regard to the nationalisation of the Steel Company in England, they have not taken only a particular date. The KAUL Committee examined the whole thing and they have stated that they would not take the period 1949-54 which will work to the detriment of the Company; nor take the period 1945-49 which will work to the detriment of the Government of Mysore, but strike a *via media* figure and then they said that neither of the two parties, it is clear, had kept data of true value of the shares. Nevertheless the Committee felt that the truth must lie somewhere between. This is the argument they adopted. For Rs. 164 lakhs, they said, add another five lakhs for compensation to be paid for the unexpired period of the lease, *viz.*, 14 years. Then Sir, they calculated Rs. 169 lakhs; they said from this sum must be deducted Rs. 50 lakhs which the Committee insisted, represents the value of current market rate of the investment mostly in the Government securities held in U.K. Subject to this figure, there will be left a balance of Rs. 119 lakhs payable as compensation to the Companies. These are in short the recommendations of the Kaul Committee which was freely mentioned by the various Hon'ble Members on the floor of this House today. After this report was received by our Government, we were asked to send our reactions and we had requested them not to give a copy of it to the Companies because we wanted to have a direct deal with the Government of India. We discussed this report and told them that in our opinion it may not be correct to give Rs. 119 lakhs, but that the same figure of Rs. 87·7 lakhs which we had said may be agreed to. Then the Government of India, wrote to us

definitely that this may be examined. We examined it and ultimately we took a decision on 25th July 1956 to agree to pay a net compensation of Rs. 119 lakhs. Here in all these discussions the company was not taken into confidence up to the date on which Rs. 119 lakhs was fixed. Then afterwards, the Government of India asked me to take the report available to the Company people. When the report was made available, their reactions were very violent. They began to say that in their opinion, it is nothing short of expropriation, if Rs. 119 lakhs was fixed. Their argument was pure and simple. They said, according to the latest balance sheet, Rs. 50 lakhs worth of gold is available in Banks, 30 lakhs cash and Rs. 90 lakhs the current stock of the spare parts and other things, not to speak of other things, not to speak of the mines, not to speak of various other things. According to them, this alone would come to Rs. 170 lakhs. They began to say, if this is the compensation that is fixed, you can do whatever you like. This was categorically stated by them. I am taking so much of pains to explain so that the country should know how this Rs. 160 lakhs was fixed. That is all the anxiety in my mind.

I would like to make the position very clear that at no time, Mysore Government willingly agreed to pay Rs. 164 lakhs. We first agreed to pay only Rs. 87·81 lakhs. But there were various other considerations. When the Government of India took us into confidence and told us as to why Rs. 164 lakhs had to be paid them, we had no other alternative, but had to agree because I was myself convinced that what was said was in the larger interests of the nation and they went even so far—I may take the House into confidence and say, that with regard to this Rs. 164 lakhs, Government of India said "Well, you have agreed to pay Rs. 119 lakhs, you pay it. As for the rest, if you so like, we will advance to you the amount remaining over as an interest bearing loan. If you so like, treat it as our part of the share amount." This they said in their anxiety to help the Government of Mysore.

I would like to make it very clear and I reiterate with emphasis that at no time the Government of India had thought of introducing any hurdles in the way of carrying out the wishes of the people of Mysore.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Is it a fact that the decision was taken after the cabinet decision of the Central Government as mentioned by the ex-Chief Minister of Mysore ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—So far as that is concerned, I am not aware of any cabinet decision. I am only saying facts within my knowledge. I have not come across any paper where a cabinet decision has been made known by the Government of India. It may be or may not be. I am not here either to confirm or contradict. Because as we know the Government of India have enlarged the powers of the Secretaries and the Assistant Secretaries. The Secretary or an Under Secretary commits the Government of India to several crores of rupees. But this much I know. Starting from the Prime Minister, the Government of India was actively interested in seeing that this matter was amicably settled and settled without giving any room for bitterness or acrimony.

Then Sir, after we gave this figure as I said, 119 lakhs was suggested without the knowledge of the Companies. Then they began to say "we do not agree for that at all ; it is within your power of legislative competence ; you may do whatever you like ; but we cannot be party for this 119 lakhs" which according to them, was grossly inadequate. Then at one stage, I believe. . . . .

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Who was the Finance Minister at that time?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I do not remember. I can give you the dates if you insist.

A MEMBER.—Sri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sri T. T. Krishnamachari never volunteered himself to do this. He did it by way of service to us. Therefore, names are

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not material. I do not know why the Leader of the Opposition is so fond of names. Now I may tell you this much. Let not personalities be brought into the picture at all. I am here to express once again that but for the active assistance of Sri T. T. Krishnamachari, this Bill would not have seen this stage at all. About this, we have no doubt. We were simply lingering over months and months. It is only after the matter was entrusted to him, within a few days, we were able to take a decision.

At one stage it was suggested to us that the compensation may be 138 lakhs. That also was under consideration on 10th September 1956. Then we sent our Officers to negotiate. Negotiations again failed. Finally on 16th and 17th September, the Hon'ble Minister for Education and myself went there. On the 17th also we had certain discussions. We did not agree about any fixing of the figure. We only told them it will be very difficult for the Mysore Government to substantiate and convince our legislature who are really our masters. That is the stand we took and we told them that in our opinion it may not be right to increase it. But again at that stage, when we were taken into full confidence, I was myself convinced that there was no alternative but to accept the figure of compensation that was ultimately agreed to. Subsequent to this, a telegram was received and after that telegram, the Cabinent examined it. The Cabinet took the overall circumstances into consideration and came to the conclusion that 164 lakhs might be paid not as a fair compensation, but as generous compensation because a foreign firm was involved, because various other factors were involved here. And then Sir, as I have already said, on the question with regard to the sterling assets, for which we have registered our claim from a very long time, it was then pointedly brought to our notice that our dealings were only with the Rupee Companies and according to the agreement, we may have no right to ask. The Government of India ultimately suggested—they never dictated, let me make it clear—it was open to us not to have accepted that suggestion—we could have rejected it. But we examined the whole question and we came to the conclusion that 164 lakhs minus 50 lakhs that was given reduction to by the KAUL Committee would be not a proper compensation, or a just and generous compensation. That may be paid in the peculiar circumstances of the case. This Sir, is the full story and the picture of compensation that has been paid in this case.

I may say it is quite arguable that the compensation paid is excessive. It all depends upon the angle of approach, upon the way we look at it and in a matter like this, it is not a question of a few rupees here and there, though of course, this House to the extent of its sovereignty may say that X is the figure which we consider just under Article 31. But that X must be capable of giving a consolation in the minds of a foreign investor who has been thinking of investing quite a lot of money in India. Take for instance the various Steel Companies and various other things coming here where we want foreign investment. To that extent, I think it is our duty to co-operate and co-ordinate our activities with the Government of India rather than plough a lonely forrow. This is an over-riding consideration and that is the only consideration for which the Government of Mysore, although from their point of view they could have paid a little less and justified that stand, came to the conclusion that what has been agreed to may be paid. This I think will be sufficient to set at rest any doubt the country may be having. I am exceedingly anxious that our *bona fides* should not be brought in doubt at all. This is my anxiety. I hope the House will forgive me if I say that whatever we have done in the larger interests of the country, we have done it expecting that by this Act, we will be fulfilling a long-cherished desire and will of this country. That is the only consideration. May be according to some, what we have paid today is a little more. There may be

room to argue like that. But still we have to look at it from a different angle and get consoled that for very good considerations and for over-riding considerations, the Government of Mysore have agreed to pay this amount.

Sir, I think the next question that attracted the attention of this House was clause 5. I think Sir, clause 5 was subject to a lot of criticism of the Hon'ble Members, especially those coming from the K.G.F. area. Lest I may forget, let me mention that I think some Member kindly suggested that the anticipated disqualification that may arise in the case of two Hon'ble Members may be looked into. This is a matter which the Government will consider very generously and try to find out what can be done at least during the period of the term of this Legislature. This matter will be examined. We will examine it rather sympathetically also. I do not wish to say anything more on that at present.

Regarding clause 5, I do not know why my friends are so eager about it. In fact, I very much wish they could have avoided any reference to it. But at the same time, I feel that it is much better that these things are brought to our notice. I may say that when my friend Mr. Sydney Thomas led a deputation and saw me at Mysore, I told him what I felt in the matter. I never expected that he would raise that point on the floor of the House here. Now that it has been raised here, I have no alternative but to make a reference to it, because I should not leave anything in doubt.

Sir, after the date of vesting, Mysore Government will be the supreme master of the situation. Then Sir, we were advised at Delhi that there was paucity of foreign trained personnel in this country and knowing the nature of these mines, namely, the deepest in the world,—admittedly one of them,—it was suggested to us that for such a period and on such terms and conditions as are mutually acceptable we may retain the services of Messrs. John Taylor & Sons or some of the foreign personnel. We thought, if it was a question of an inevitable position where foreign trained technical personnel was necessary, why we should not consider the case. Apart from that, the understanding was that we would examine it. The Government of Mysore have not committed to anything ; there is no commitment at all. But my friend has already had access to various telegrams and correspondence which he has copiously quoted. I may tell that those telegrams are substantially true. From my own source, on the very day the telegrams were exchanged I was able to get the information. Then, that was confirmed when the covenanted Indian officers came and met me at Mysore headed by my friend and gave a memorandum explaining the position and stating that there should be no discrimination. On principle I entirely agree. It is far from the desire of Mysore Government to make any discrimination between an Indian and a Foreigner for the same kind of service that has been given on the field. That memorandum was also brought to my notice and certain piece of information I relished very much. Afterwards, I find a letter has been addressed to me by Mr. Arthur Taylor from New Delhi on 6th October 1956 wherein he wanted to know whether Messrs. John Taylor & Sons would be continued and whether the European personnel would be continued and various other things. I have not yet replied ; I have been examining that letter. Now I am glad in one way that the House expressed unequivocally what their desire is regarding the participation of these people, with regard to their continuance either as consulting engineers or otherwise. This will certainly give an indication to me and it is my duty to bear in mind what you say. Government have no desire unnecessarily and without reason to continue the same kind of management unless it be on mutual agreed terms and to mutual advantage. There is no question of one way traffic here. Government of Mysore would never agree to that. It is rather strange that Mr. Arthur Taylor mooted the subject at Delhi and wanted to know my reaction to it. The proper forum would have been the

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Government of Mysore. Anyway, it is not in the public interest at this stage to disclose what he says in that letter. I would only make it clear that Government of Mysore would not be a party to a thing which goes counter to the interest of the State and it would not be possible for us to agree to a thing which we consider is not in our interest. After all, the pay master has to find out whether it is in his interest or not. I also made it clear that in the continuance of these services we have never thought of discriminating between a foreigner and an Indian. Other things being equal—I emphasise on these words 'other things being equal',—I thought there is no reason why we should discriminate and send them all unceremoniously. After all we may require their services for a very short period. We, Indians, are known to have the acumen to do a job when once opportunity is given. I also find from the records that quite a large number of Indians are in key positions. I have some experience of how work is done in Bhadravathi. You may be surprised to hear that a Foreman does certain wonderful work which some time back was thought to be the monopoly of the foreigner only. It is by experience we learn. I have no doubt in the wisdom, in the capacity and the ability of the Indian personnel to do it. But, they will have to bear with the Government. On such terms as would be mutually advantageous, Government may think of continuing the services of the foreign personnel, as I have already said, for a limited period. That is only hypothetical.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—In what capacity is the question ?

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—That again will be examined. I know the anxiety of my friend. I respect his views. I would make it very clear that nothing would be done where we barter away our right of management.

Sir, another question was raised as to what would happen to the labour there. I never expected my friend Sri Vasan to come up immediately and plead on behalf of the labour. I claim to be as much a representative of the labour as he is. I have also worked as an agricultural labourer in my field; I will give him evidence. This is something like getting a coat stitched before the child is born. Sir, it is an unfortunate tendency which I have noticed not here alone but even elsewhere that the moment the nationalised sector comes in, a privileged class is sought to be brought up there. We should not forget that this mine is to be nationalised at the cost of the general tax-payer where everyone has to get his due share. It is not as if 'heads' I win and 'tails' you lose. I have thrown open a sporting offer to my friends, *viz.*, the participation of labour on agreed terms. Are you prepared to agree ? Sir, we have appointed a Committee and the Committee has been examining it. So far, no report has come. I may tell them that your interests are safe, if not safer, in the hands of the Government. After all, if a few lakhs are saved, the Treasury Bench will not take it. There is a lot of developmental activity on which we will have to invest. We have to invest more and more to get from the bowels of the earth. I appeal to the leaders of the opposition not to create this psychology. We have ventured to agree to this nationalisation in the full hope and with full confidence that apart from political affiliations, everyone on the Field will co-operate with the Government and stand shoulder to shoulder to see that this venture becomes a successful one. Let not the posterity curse this Government and this House for having nationalised this industry.

SRI K. S. VASAN.—I think there is a little misunderstanding. What I wanted in a way of assurance is whether the nationalisation would result in disadvantages to them because clause 5 and the sub-clauses, give less favourable terms of employment than that obtaining immediately before the vesting date.

SRI H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I have carefully examined those clauses. You may take it from me, generally it is not the intention of the Government to do anything detrimental to the

interest of the labour deliberately. Supposing I give a hypothetical case. 'A' I find is useless whom I must immediately get rid of. Should not Government have that power? Supposing I find that 'A's presence there is detrimental to the concern and I want to get rid of him. Government must have ample power in order to deal with any situation that may arise. Therefore you can take my assurance that I have no intention of deliberately harming the interest of the labourers and those that are doing field work.

6. P.M.

Sir, I believe regarding various other things that are said about clause 5, this assurance clears the doubts that have been expressed.

Then, *re* another question about the future management and what should it be, etc., yes, I am profited by the advice tendered by the members. It would not be of the routine redtapism method. It will have to be on the basis of a concern run strictly on business lines. There are precedents before and I am examining it. We have been thinking of corporations in various sectors and that seems to be the order of the day. I have no doubt that the Management must be efficient, capable and businesslike and I share the views of the Leader of the Opposition in this behalf. I need not say anything more on that point.

My friend Sri Sydney A. Thomas stated something about certain Trusts. I will examine it and find out what are those and for what purpose they were started. Probably they were created for some social interests that we find in various industrial sectors. More than that I am sorry I am not in a position to say anything.

Sir, if I have not referred to any other points, I hope you will excuse me because it is too late. I therefore request the House, including my friends on the other side, to give its whole-hearted support to this measure.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM.—Taking into consideration the liquid assets and also the liabilities that will devolve on us, what would be the net amount payable by the Government of Mysore ?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Net cash of Rs. 164 lakhs. The 'liabilities' as I have stated, is not the amount that counts for compensation purposes. When you take the assets you take the liabilities also.

Sri J. MOHAMED IMAM (Jagalur).—What will be the financial commitment?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I have already stated the liabilities may come to 132 lakhs spread over 20 to 30 years. This will have to be paid out of the earnings of each revenue year. That is the position.

Sri K. S. VASAN.—Is it a fact that the provident fund up to the year 1951 invested in the United Kingdom in certain enterprises would continue in U. K. even after the vesting date?

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Notice.

(*Laughter*)

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—The question is :

> "That the Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings (Acquisition) Bill, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER.—There are some amendments and they will be taken up tomorrow. Now the House will rise and meet tomorrow at 12 NOON.

The House adjourned at Five Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at Twelve of the Clock on Wednesday, the 17th October 1956.

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